

Senator Foraker Accepts

HIS LETTER TO OHIO REPUBLICANS — A MANLY DEFENSE OF HIS PRINCIPLES.

Senator Foraker's Letter.
United States Senate, November 28, 1907.—Hon. Conrad J. Mattern, Vice President Ohio Republican League, Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sir: I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant with copy enclosed, as stated, of resolutions adopted by the advisory and executive committees of the Ohio Republican League of Clubs at a joint meeting held at the Neil House in Columbus, November 20, denouncing the proposition that I should be "eliminated" from public life, and relegated to private citizenship because in the discharge of my duties as a Senator I have been unable in three instances to agree with President Roosevelt, and pledging me their support as a candidate for reelection to be my own successor, and also declaring that I am their choice as a candidate for the presidency.

I am informed that there were ninety-eight members of the committee out of a total membership of one hundred and five present in person or by proxy, and that the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and with much enthusiasm.

The names and addresses of those present, as published in the newspaper, show that all action and counties of the State were represented, and that among these representatives are many who have for years been well known to the whole State as prominent leaders of the Republican party.

I would not be insensible to such a mark of confidence and esteem if I could be, and I could not be if I would.

But I do not want to even appear to be a candidate for two offices at the same time, and therefore forego the double honor proposed, and with heartfelt appreciation accept the support for the presidential candidacy which the committees have so generously tendered.

Nevertheless, I want to say that far beyond anything personal to myself, I am gratified by the action taken because it is a flat rebuke to the suggestion that the office of United States Senator is to be stripped of all the real honor attached to it by making its incumbent a mere agent to register the decrees of somebody else instead of the representative of a State charged with the constitutional duty of legislating according to his best judgment for the welfare of a great nation, accountable to his constituency for his acts and votes, but to nobody else.

I regard it of far greater importance to uphold and protect the dignity and usefulness of the Senatorial office than that any particular man should be chosen to fill it.

As our fathers created it the place is one of the most important in the government, and any man might well feel highly honored to hold it, but if it is to be degraded into a mere agency, no self-respecting man can desire to hold it.

I not only stand for the broad principles involved, but also stand ready to submit to my constituents for their judgment not only my action in the three instances when I was unable to agree with the President, but my entire record. I may have made mistakes, but no speech or vote or other act will be found that was not in accordance with a conscientious judgment formed by the aid of the best light at the time attainable.

Thinks Majority Is With Him.
My action on the question of joint Statehood and in the Brownsville matter your committees have approved, as I believe the great majority of Republicans do everywhere.

There are doubtless yet many who criticize my vote on the Rate Bill, but if the assurances with which my mail is filled, coming as they do from every section of the country, are not misleading, the number of these critics is rapidly diminishing.

In the debates on that measure I took pains to point out that if the Government took upon itself the duty and responsibility of making rates, it would of necessity have to determine not only how much a railroad should be allowed to make, but also how much it should be allowed to expend—how much for operation, for extensions, for equipment, and for every other item of necessary expenditure, all of which it is impossible for a Government to do successfully and satisfactorily, and that the result would inevitably be that just at the time when a rapidly increasing business for the roads was making it necessary for the roads to raise hundreds of millions annually for increasing their tracks, cars,

and general facilities we would impair the confidence of investors in their stock and bonds and thereby not only make it impossible for the roads to sell the additional securities necessary for such purposes, but lead many of the holders of them, both at home and abroad, to dispose of what were already outstanding, and that in consequence the market would be so largely oversupplied that their values would shrink, dragging down all kinds of securities with them until panic and disaster would take the place of confidence and prosperity.

Responsible for Financial Conditions.

To say "I told you so" is always ungracious, but it is, I trust, permissible to point out that from the day the Rate Bill passed the trend has been in the direction predicted, and while other things have contributed, that measure has a full share of responsibility for the unhappy financial and industrial conditions with which we have been overtaken.

While there should be efficient supervision and regulation of interstate commerce, and the carriers and corporations of every kind engaged therein, it will become more and more manifest as time passes and results are developed that this supervision must be sane, conservative—consistent with the Constitution and with sound common sense.

The moral standing of the business men of this country has always been high. It was never so high as it is now. There is consequently less occasion than ever before to restrict commercial freedom by statutory details of management and surveillance that are apparently framed on the theory that all men are criminals. Such legislation hampers enterprise, retards business activity, and discredits the whole nation.

Broad principles should govern in all legislation, and the enforcement of the laws should be left to the appropriate tribunals without unauthorized interference from any source, and above all things there should be no toleration of the idea that our Constitution has become in a part a misfit and obsolete, and that it must be changed and vitalized by judicial interpretation, or by the mere assertion of public sentiment in support of that which may be for the moment desired, although manifestly unauthorized by its provisions.

Suicidal to Tinker with Tariff.

From the beginning of our government our Constitution has been recognized by all the world as one of the wisest and most perfect organic laws ever framed. Under it we have grown and prospered as no other people ever has. We should be slow to condemn it or to find fault with it, but if we find it inadequate, or that for any reason it should be changed, it contains a provision in accordance with which the people can amend it. No one should think of amending it in any other manner. To change it in any other way would be the beginning of the end. In my opinion no amendments are necessary to enable the Government to efficiently exercise all its powers, and that no additional powers are necessary to the proper supervision and regulation of every matter that it is the legitimate subject of legislation.

I note also that the committees refer to the Republican policy of a protective tariff and to the enforcement of the laws for the protection of all the rights of citizenship.

At another time I may take occasion to speak on these subjects at some length, but it is sufficient for present purposes to remark that with our surplus revenues diminishing and our enormous expenditures increasing, it would be like adding the last grain of sand to undertake to tinker with the tariff. Under the present tariff laws we have had the greatest prosperity any country has ever enjoyed, and it has been because of the strength thus given us that we have stood up as well as we have under the decline of values amounting to billions of dollars that has at last brought business depression to employers and idleness to thousands of employees. It is to the beneficent results of that policy as expressed in the Dingley law that we must look for one of the necessary factors in the work of restricting prosperity.

Equal Rights of Citizenship.

There will doubtless come a time when changes in that law can be made to advantage, but that time is not now.

So far as the protection of the equal rights of citizenship is concerned, my views are well known.

When the Republican party falters in that high duty it will fail and go out of power, and it will deserve defeat.

What Lincoln and Grant and the great men of their day did was not done in vain. Their achievements will endure, and every Republican who honors their memory and glories in their deeds should be proud to uphold their work.

When the national committee shall

What I Saw And Heard

I don't know what the people think, but I do know that they are satisfied that the Superintendent of Public Instruction will be removed from his position.

Bob Terrell especially, who had better hand in his resignation. It will relieve him and others of embarrassment. Perhaps Bob does not know what is behind this gentle hint.

I am in favor of home rule. The people insist on having District men appointed to District offices.

Rev. W. B. Johnson is no doubt convinced that Chancellor was an unpopular drawing card. By the way, he will invite Ben Tillman to address the Lyceum.

He had better extend his invitation to John Temple Graves, Vardaman and Tom Dixon. Nothing surprises me these days.

If you want to see a happy set of teachers, just walk the schools. Many of them, however, are weeping, for fear

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss Beatrice L. Chase.

The motto "Brain and Backbone, Energy and Thrift Are Essentials to Success" under which the Oklahoma Tribune exists, is full of suggestion.

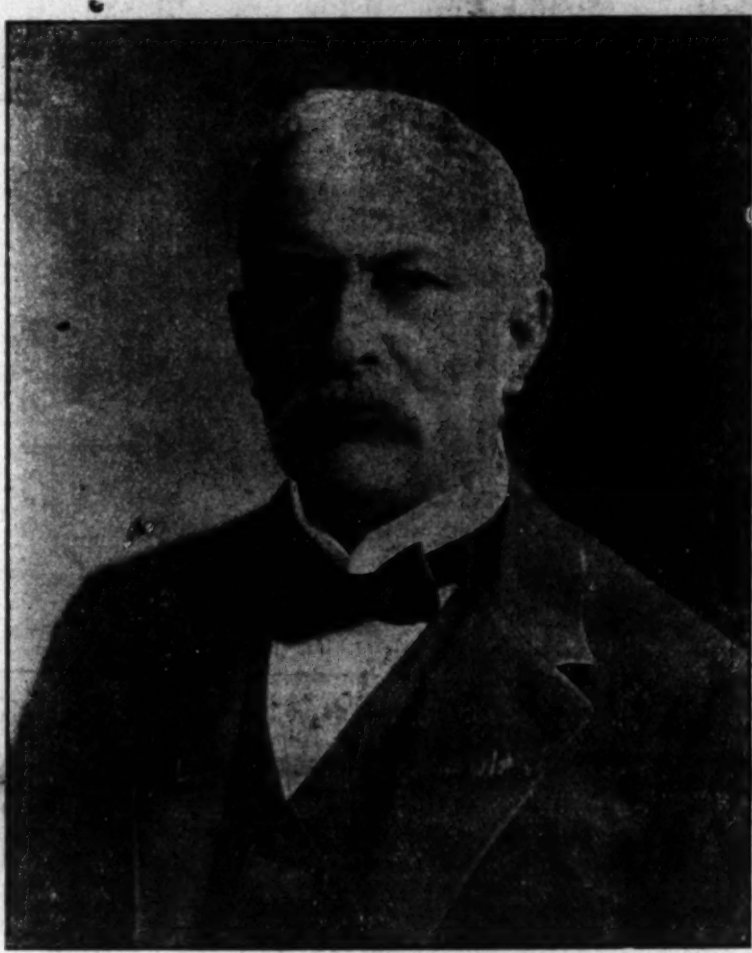
Dr. Daniel H. Williams, who has been conducting clinics for the Meharry Medical College, has been given unlimited praise for his surgical ability.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Waller, no Council, took place at Vermont Avenue Baptist Church last Wednesday afternoon.

Representative H. Burd Cassell, of Pennsylvania, was not sworn in nor seated, because he is under indictment at Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. J. H. Mitter, a recent graduate of Howard University Law School, has passed the State Board's examination and will practice in Atlantic City.

Mr. Beverly Hensley, who was a member of Williams and Walker's company, died of consumption en route from



SENATOR J. B. FORAKER.
OF OHIO

WHO HAS ANNOUNCED HIS CANDIDACY FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

the Superintendent of Public Instruction may not go.

I would suggest to Mary Church Terrell to hand in her resignation. She will have a few questions to answer before the Congressional committee this winter.

Someone is endeavoring to apologize for Roscoe Conkling Bruce on account of his age. If he is too young for his present position he should resign. His usefulness in the schools is at an end.

Brother Chancellor is now telling tales out of school. Why has he been so late? He should keep nothing back. He should tell all he knows about the High School appointments, and why they were made, and for whom they were made. Now is the time to get even.

Whenever individuals get mixed up with blacklegs then comes their Waterloo. I knew the moment the anonymous letter writer got his finger in the pie every guest would become poisoned. I once related to him a story, but I am convinced that he has not been benefited by it.

In conversation with many people, I am convinced that they want control of their own schools. I mean the colored people.

Rounder.

DR. CORROTHERS.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers, of Galbraith Church, went to Philadelphia last month and preached at the Fifteenth Street Lombard Church, one of the largest churches in the country. This was on the 15th. On October 25th he delivered an address before the Preachers' Association of the City of Philadelphia, at which time he criticised the President for his alleged abuse of the Negro soldiers. He also took issue with Prof. Booker T. Washington, and concluded his address with a compliment to Prof. Booker T. Washington.

Bishop J. W. Clinton will preach at Galbraith Church tomorrow at eleven o'clock and Rev. Dr. J. B. McLaughlin in the evening at eight o'clock.

A bill has been introduced in the House praying that the people of Mexico be permitted to form a legislature and state government and be admitted into the Union.

The acquittal of Mrs. Bradley of the murder of Senator Brown closed a trial which was holding the attention of the entire nation.

Robert Frazier, of Richmond, Va., was brought to this city ill last Monday and removed to the Emergency Hospital.

The Sixtieth Congress began its session last Monday at twelve o'clock.

The football game at Howard University was well attended Thanksgiving Day.

Memorial services were held last Sunday night at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church by Columbia Lodge, No. 25, I. B. P. O. E. W., colored, of this city.

Owing to the crowded condition of the paper last week, Paragraphic News was omitted.

The dedication of the new building of the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church will take place the first of January.

Mr. J. C. Napier, who attended the fortieth anniversary of Howard University, returned to Nashville, Tenn., last week.

John Wilson, the only colored member of the Police Department at Pine Bluff, was suspended by the Chief of Police in that city and fined two hundred dollars. He was charged with assault and battery by a jury.

The annual inspection of the Police Department of the District, which was under the supervision of Major Sylvester, commenced at noon last Tuesday and was reviewed on Rhode Island avenue.

It was reported to the Commissioners last Tuesday that the resurfacing of Delaware avenue from C street to the main entrance of the new Union Station has been completed.

The Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon Railway have now commenced to use underground trolley from the north end of the new highway bridge into the city, in compliance with the requirements of the War Department.

The death sentence which was passed upon Karl Han at Germany, formerly a professor in George Washington University, this city, for the murder of his mother-in-law, has been commuted to life imprisonment.

A disastrous fire occurred at Houston, Texas, last Sunday. The total loss was estimated at \$750,000. The Houston Theater was among the buildings destroyed.

Last Sunday the first Sunday in Advent was the opening of the ecclesiastical year, and was observed in all Catholic, Episcopal, Lutheran and Greek churches of this city.

It is said that Bishop H. M. Turner delivered an interesting address before a large audience of ministers of the Southwestern Georgia Methodist Conference at Americus, Ga., last week.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

All next week the United Republican Clubs of the District of Columbia will hold meetings throughout the District in places published in last week's issue of The Bee. On the seventh page of The Bee will be seen the boundaries of the twenty-two election districts.

The Bee extends its thanks to Attorneys Lackie and Fulton for the excellent commendation of it. The Bee has been rendered invaluable service by these two distinguished attorneys without cost. The Bee never knew before that it was so influential till these gentlemen informed the Board of Education. The services rendered The Bee by these two lawyers at the Law Board meeting, without charge, is appreciated by its manager. It didn't know before that it was the advance guard of the Chancellor investigation.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

President Thirkield, of Howard University, has received from Andrew Carnegie a gift of fifty thousand dollars for a new library for Howard University. This is an excellent contribution for this university. This is the estimate that Mr. Carnegie puts upon an institution that is a monument to the colored race. I also show that Dr. Thirkield has begun to do some good work.

The Rt. Rev. S. D. Ferguson, the only colored bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church, sailed from New York for England, where he will be received by the dignitaries of the Church, after which he will proceed to his station at Monrovia, West Liberia. (The white people of the South made a kick on the bishop on account of his dining with Bishop Potter of New York. The dinner was something like the one given by the President to his friend, Booker T.)

THE TEACHERS' BURDENS CONTINUE TO OPPRESS THEM—UNNECESSARY MEETINGS—FAVORITISM IN APPOINTMENTS. COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATES IGNORED.

The colored teachers in the public schools are continued to be oppressed by the unnecessary night meetings and lectures after they have been working all day. It is a matter for the Board of Education to look into. Teachers are compelled to be in their buildings between half-past eight and quarter of nine o'clock. They teach all day, and many of them have no time to eat lunch because they either must get out some information for the supervising principals or the assistant superintendent, who knows nothing about our public school system. After school the teacher must attend a meeting called by the superintendent. They must attend these meetings before they go home. They remain in the meetings until five or six o'clock p.m. They are very much worn out after they arrive at home. They must arrange their toilet before they eat. Many of them must eat a cold dinner, and dinner and supper combined. They hardly have time to eat a decent meal. There is no time for rest, but they must prepare to attend a lecture for which they have been compelled to purchase a ticket to the amount of \$1.50. Just think of it! They must go and listen to some lecturer who has a hobby or some subject in which he alone is interested, and not the teacher.

The two latest acts of the superintendent will be seen in the Normal School No. 2 and in another building. The appointment of Dr. Montgomery's son in the Normal School at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum over Normal School graduates who are waiting and eligible, and the appointment of Mrs. Wilkerson, a married woman, whose husband is employed in the Government. Why were not two of the recent graduates of the Normal School appointed? There are several who are in need of work and are deserving.

The Board of Education should investigate these two appointments and ascertain why they were made over Normal School graduates who are waiting to be appointed.

MACFARLAND SPEAKS.

At the breaking of the dirt of the Colored Young Men's Christian association, Thirteenth and T streets, last week, Commissioner H. B. Macfarland said in part as follows:

"The community is to be congratulated upon this event. It is of importance to every man, woman and child in the District of Columbia, for it makes distinctly for best citizenship, because it makes for righteousness. What these colored men have done unaided to meet the offer of \$25,000 by raising \$32,000, or \$7,000 more than was required, is the most notable thing of its kind ever done by colored men anywhere. It shows what fine colored citizens we have. It shows that they are proud of their race and glad to help it stand on its feet; and more, to advance to greater progress. It will help the race everywhere, for everywhere it will win as here, respect and regard. It is appropriate that the great international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association should close with this incident, for it will appeal to the brotherhood throughout the world and stir them to greater and more zealous efforts. As president of the last International Convention at Buffalo, three years ago, I saw as in a glance the great achievements of the associations all over the earth, but nothing then or since has impressed me more than what these men of Washington have done for the uplifting of their people, for the honor of the National Capital, and to the glory of God."

Mr. Simmons, father of Sir Knight Simmons, of Simons Commandery, K. T., will keep sick at his residence, F street southwest.

The Masons of the Virginia avenue faction went to Baltimore on Thanksgiving Day. They had a large evening.

More than five million acres will be opened for settlement in the West by the Government within the next year.

Dr. Marage, a French scientist, has presented to the Academy of Science a number of deaf-mutes, whom he has taught to speak and hear by the aid of a vowel syren.

In an article which appeared in the Confederate Veteran, Captain Al. DeRosset, of Wilmington, N. C., says that the Custodian Chalarron of Louisiana Historical Association has letters in his possession showing that General Grant, Admiral Farragut and Gen. Thomas early in the war, applied to Jefferson Davis for commissions. His authority is Judge Robert Ould, of Richmond, Virginia.

THE SWEET ST HOUR.

SAATCHI FROELICH

G. FROELICH

ritard.

mf

1. The po-et sings of the dawn-ing hour, When the sun in the East is for-
2. The fin-gers thro' the bus-y day, But my heart, Oh, my heart's ta-ken
3. Now strikes the clock with a sil-ly chime, And my pul-ses they throb while they're

sak-ing his bow'r, When his ban-ners of gold, and of pur-ple and red, O'er the
wings and a way, And the mo-ments glide slow that my long-ing would drive, That the
beat-ing in time, How I list to a step, and hear then a voice, That al-

heav-en's a glo-ry un-speak-a-ble shed.
sweet-est of hours would quick-er ar-rive.
-ways has pow-er to make me re-joice.

Sing on, Oh, ye po-ets, I too sing a song, Of an hour that brings me my
But toiling must cease and the long-est of days, Will at last be en-wrap'd in
I yield to the spell, and ob-ey its glad charms, That is drawing me in-to my

lov-er a long, And of all the hours, both ear-ly and late, The
the shadowing grays, And they bring the time, that I long-ing wait, The
lover's strong arms, Now the reason you know why so high-ly I rate, That

sweet-est to me, is the eve-ning at eight!
sweet-est of hours, that of eve-ning at eight!
sweet-est of hours, that of eve-ning at eight!

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GETTING RID OF MILDEW.

Stain is Hard to Remove, But It Can Be Done.

Mildew is a stain caused by linen being put away damp, either from the body or after washing. It is a true mold, and, like all plants, requires warmth and moisture for its growth. When this necessary moisture is furnished by any cloth in a warm place the mildew grows upon the fibers. It is a most difficult stain to remove, and requires great patience.

Stretch the stained part over a hard, firm surface and rub off as much as will come with a piece of soft, dry rag. Rub in a little salt and try if the juice of a lemon will take it out.

The best way is to wet the stains thoroughly, rub them over with plenty of soap and then scrape chalk on the place; put the article in the sun and keep it sprinkled with water; renew the soap and the chalk and the wetting from time to time and the stain will come out; rinse well.

The sunlight kills the plant and bleaches the fibers. Bleaching power or javelle water may be tried in cases of advanced growth, but success cannot be assured. Handkerchiefs are especially liable to mildew.

Old mildew stains may be removed by rubbing yellow soap on both sides and afterward laying on very thick starch which has been dampened; rub in well and expose to light and air.

If this does not prove effectual, boiling in water to which a little chloride of lime has been added may be resorted to, but it must be borne in mind that this has a weakening effect on the material.

Mildew stains on linen yield to flowers of sulphur; sprinkle on thickly. This is a certain cure for mildew fungi.

Potatoes Served Twice.

When we have counted too many noses and have cold baked potatoes on hand we just cut them equally in two parts, take out all the inside, put into a porcelain stew pan with a little hot milk, small lump of butter, and pepper and salt to taste. Then they are mashed to a light cream. The hulls are dipped into sweet milk, heated and filled with this cream, sprinkled over the top with a few cracker crumbs, moistened in sweet milk and placed in a hot oven until light brown. Served hot they are delicious.

Cold mashed potatoes turned into a cup of thin cream, which has been heated to boiling in a granite pan, stirred thoroughly and "whipped" until they are a light puff, are as good if not better than at first.

Peanut Sandwiches.

There are several ways of making peanut sandwiches. They may be ground or chopped fine, well sprinkled with salt, moistened with a few drops of olive oil and spread between

slices of plain or buttered bread; may be powdered and stirred with mayonnaise to make a filling; mixed with cream cheese and spread between crackers or slices of thin buttered bread, or blend a cream cheese with two or three tablespoonfuls of current jelly and spread a round cut from a long French loaf. Spread a second round with butter and chopped nuts and press together. Pistache nuts may be used in place of the peanuts if preferred for extra occasions.

McNear Mystery Pie.

Line a piepan with good pastry. Take about six large, pulpy, green tomatoes and slice them into thin pieces and fill the pan half full; cover with thin slices of lemon and a thick layer of light brown sugar. Fill in the rest of the tomatoes, add another layer of lemon and another thick layer of sugar. Lay a roll of crust around the edges and straps of crust across the top. On top of all pour four tablespoonfuls of water. This pie is very juicy and should be cooked slowly until the juice is syrupy. Do not spare either cooking or sugar; at least two cupfuls of the latter should be used. After the pie is brown cool off in the oven and cook slowly.

Bangor Plum Pudding.

One cup suet, chopped, or two-thirds of a cup of butter, one cup molasses, one cup milk, one cup raisins (seeded and chopped), one-half cup currants, four cups flour, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful cloves. Steam three hours. Do not lift cover first hour. My family is small, so usually make this in pound size baking powdered cans, using one when made, and the rest will keep until wanted, when I just have to beat it up.

Sauce—One cup sugar creamed, with one-half cup of butter. Pour over it a cup of boiling water. When ready to serve pour over a well-beaten egg and add flavoring to taste.

Bachelor's Fry

Place the oysters flat and smooth in a frying basket and dip for a half moment in boiling water deep enough to cover them; lift the basket out, dip for a moment in cold water and then lay the oysters smooth between a folded napkin to dry. Sprinkle them with pepper, salt, a little grated nutmeg and a squeeze of lemon juice, and let them dry for an hour or so. When ready to use dip them in a thin batter and fry in hot olive oil, a few at a time. Serve on hot plates.

Jeff Davis Pie.

This recipe makes two pies: Butter, one-half cup; sugar, one cup; eggs, three yolks; flour, two heaping tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Cook this until thick, stirring constantly; let cool, bake crusts, and then put the filling in; make a meringue of the three whites of egg, and brown in the oven.

A ROSE-COLORED ROOM.

White Wood and Furniture a Pleasing Contrast to Pink Walls.

A charming bedroom where the utmost effect of daintiness can be obtained with very practical means is the rose-colored room, but an equally good effect can be secured by using water blue or green in light and agreeable shades, says a writer in the Woman's Home Companion. If rose color is preferred, a pleasing tint can be made by a sparing and careful addition of vermilion, or of the scarlet used in carriage painting, to cream white. This means that a small amount of yellow ochre is first added to the white paint and thoroughly incorporated with it before the vermilion or scarlet is added. The woodwork of the room should be painted cream white, and the walls have three coats of pink—the first two considerably darker than the last, as the last is lighter, it gives a misty effect which is very soft and satisfying. After the last coat is well dried a border of cream white should be stenciled at the top of the wall next the ceiling. It may be wide or narrow, as one prefers; but if wide, the lower part of it, for a third of the width, should be faintly or thinly painted, in order to have it blend properly into the wall. It is necessary only to use a full brush at the top and a comparatively empty one at the bottom of the stencil to secure this effect, and even an unintelligent workman can do it if the object is explained to him.

If a narrow border is used, what is called a "floating design" may be added to the wall; and this also should be varied by the use of more or less paint in the brush, so that some of the floating forms should look like the mere reflection of the others. The furniture of this room would be preferably of cream-white enamel to match the wood-work, but a bedroom out in

natural wood could be used if more convenient. The curtains should be of pink chambray or pink denim under white muslin, and it will add to the beauty of the room if the counterpane is made in the same way. A sage-green carpet harmonizes exceedingly well with this scheme of color and gives what one may call a pastel effect to the room.

STUFFED LEAVES OF CABBAGE.

Change from Ordinary Methods of Preparing the Dish.

Select a large white head of cabbage; core it and pour boiling water in center to cover it. Take one pound of chopped meat, one onion fried brown, one-half cupful of rice which was previously soaked for one hour; season to taste and mix well. Take one leaf at a time from the head and cut off the thickness in center so as not to break when rolling. Take a small handful of the above mixture and roll tightly in the leaf. Pack in a layer in kettle, cover with warm water and boil one hour. Take one quart tomatoes, boil and strain, add butter, salt, pepper and thicken it. Let it come to a boil and pour over the cabbage. Serve with mashed potatoes.

To Sew with Double Thread.

Here is a simple way to straighten out knots when sewing with double thread. Cut a length of thread from the spool, double it, twist the two cut ends together and thread them through the eye of the needle. Pass the needle point first through the loop of the doubled thread, forming a tiny knot at the eye of the needle. This serves to keep the thread straight and is flat enough to pass easily through the finest fabric. With this arrangement one can work button holes and do any work requiring a doubled thread with never a knotty problem.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If stove polish be moistened with benzine the blacking will last much longer and be brighter on the stove.

To remove cakes, readily from tins place them on a wet towel or cloth immediately on taking them from the oven.

Chopped pecan nuts, almond and pine nuts may be sprinkled over lettuce and covered with French dressing for a dinner salad.

It is said that in sprinkling clothes if a whisk broom is used the clothes will be dampened much more evenly than by sprinkling with the hand.

When salt and flour bags are emptied you will put them in the clothes hamper to be washed and boiled out, you will always have a supply of jelly strainers. The salt bag is just the thing for the odd glasses of jelly made all during the season.

TO COOK WESTPHALIA HAM. Dish Requires Care and Attention to Turn Out Well.

In cutting a Westphalian ham for cooking, one should see that the slices are thick rather than thin, and that all, if more than one is to be cooked, are of about the same thickness. Soak them for an hour in sufficient milk to cover them; then wipe them dry and fry them on both sides, using a little pure lard to grease the pan.

Chow Chow. One peck of green tomatoes, two quarts of string beans, one quart lima beans, one dozen ears of corn, one dozen carrots, one dozen onions, one dozen cucumbers, one head of cabbage, five green peppers, three cups sugar, one tablespoon salt, half pound ground mustard, one ounce of celery seed, half ounce of turmeric powder.

Ironing Sleeves. Be sure to have a small ironing board or sleeve board to iron sleeves on. They come the shape of a large ironing board, smaller at one end than at the other.

Chestnut Sauce. Chestnut sauce is an excellent accompaniment to boiled fowl, and forms a pleasant change from parsley, usually served with it.

Barley and Tomatoes. Wash half a cup of barley and soak for four hours. At the end of that time put it into the double boiler with one quart of boiling water and one teaspoon of salt.

To Mend a Torn Page. How often a page which has a slight tear in it is left unmended until the tear gradually grows larger and then finally part of the page is gone altogether.

A Good Wall Covering. Burlap makes a very satisfactory wall covering as it lasts a long time and can easily be freshened with a coat of paint.

Home-Made Mucilage. Get an ounce of gum arabic crystals and dissolve in boiling water. It should be of the consistency of thin cream, thin enough to pour easily.

Clean Patent Leather. Patent leather shoes should be cleaned with milk, or a little sweet oil may be rubbed into them.

HAVE STOOD TEST

RECIPES KNOWN AND USED FOR YEARS.

Will Bring Back to Many the Joys of Their Childhood Days and the Good Things Mother Used to Make.

It is a singular thing how as we grow older the inherited or childish tastes for certain dishes take precedence over the later and acquired tastes. No water is so sweet and refreshing as that which trickled over the mossy sides of the "old oaken bucket," for in those days we didn't bother our heads over such unimportant things as microbes or surface drainage.

High Bridge Gingerbread.—This is still in use in an old homestead where the fifth generation is in possession. Put in a pan one cup molasses, one cup brown sugar and one cup melted butter.

Maple Wood Hermit.—Mix together two cupsful sugar, one cup molasses, one cup pure lard, softened, and two level teaspoonfuls soda dissolved in a cup of warm water.

Auntie Coe's Ginger Snaps.—Boil one pint of molasses. When cooled to milk warm beat into it one beaten egg and one teacup butter and lard, mixed and melted.

Good Chili Sauce. A chili sauce is made by a western housekeeper, which will be found good and economical. Chop finely six large green peppers from which the seeds and white pulp have been removed, and four large onions.

Spiced Grapes. One quart grapes, vinegar, one pint sugar, one level tablespoon ground cloves, one level tablespoon ground cinnamon. Remove grapes from stems and wash. Put into preserving kettle, cover with vinegar, heat slowly to the boiling point, and cook for thirty minutes.

To Remove Dye Stain. I spilled some red dye on my tan covert skirt and the cleaners told me that any substance strong enough to take out the stain would eat the goods.

Make Children's Stockings. A good way to make cheap stockings for children is to take men's worn balbriggan underwear and with an old stocking for a pattern cut out and with a ten-cent package of dye of either black or brown dye them.

Household Economy. When house cleaning, the best and quickest way to wash woodwork is to wring a cloth out of soft warm water, dip it in soda, and rub on the woodwork.

On Cold Washdays. To prevent hands from getting cold while hanging up clothes, wipe hands dry and rub thoroughly with powdered starch.

FULL DRESS AND TUXEDO SUITS.

\$1.00—For Hire—\$1.50. Julius Cohen, 1104 7th Street, N. W.

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HEADQUARTERS L. O. of St. Luke, Richmond, Virginia.



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- 2 A Juvenile Department paying Sick Dues and an Endowment at death.
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- 4 A Savings Bank.
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For further information, address MAGGIE L. WALKER, Grand Sec'y, I. O. St. Luke, St. Luke Hall, Richmond, Va.

Onion Soup.

Six onions, slice them, put in frying pan with a little butter, fry to a golden brown, then add a teaspoon of flour; let this get a nice brown, then pour one pint of beef or chicken broth over it.

Parasip Stew.

Allow for one pound of fresh parsnips one pound fat salt pork and one pound potatoes. Chop the pork fine, pare the potatoes and slice thin; scrape the parsnips and cut in thin slices.

Tempering Flatirons.

The first right of a new flatiron is to be well tempered. To do this it should be allowed to heat gradually, and stay hot for several hours in succession without use, then it should gradually cool and be set aside.

To Press a Coat.

All pressing should be done on the wrong side, except the last or finished pressing. Turn the collar up, dampen and stretch. Hold up one end and press it the form of a loop, so as to keep the round effect.

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Are You In Favor Of The Race Owning And Operating This Immense And Well Paying Plant, Where More Than 1,000 Persons Will Be Employed, between May and October of each year, where you can come without fear and Enjoy The Life and Freedom of a Citizen unmolested or annoyed? The Answer can only be effectively given by subscribing for Stock in this Corporation. It has been made purposely low so that all Loyal Members of the Race can have a Share and Interest in this Twentieth Century Enterprise. Think of it, Shares Only Ten (10.00) Dollars Each. You Squander More than this amount Any Holiday around Amusement Parks and Public Places, where you are not wanted and never welcome. Come! buy and build one of your own by filling out the attached Coupon and mail with Ten Dollars to the Leland Giants Base-Ball and Amusement Association. Do it to-day so that we may commence to build.

Leland Giants Base Ball & Amusement Assn. 6258 Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill. Mr Beauregard F. Moseley, Treas- Enclosed please find \$.....

which I am sending as Part for in full as subscription fee for shares of the Capital Stock of the Leland Giants Base Ball and Amusement Association.

I agree to pay \$..... per month until the full amount \$..... has been paid, at which time I am to receive my stock certificate.

Name Address City State

James F. Oyster,

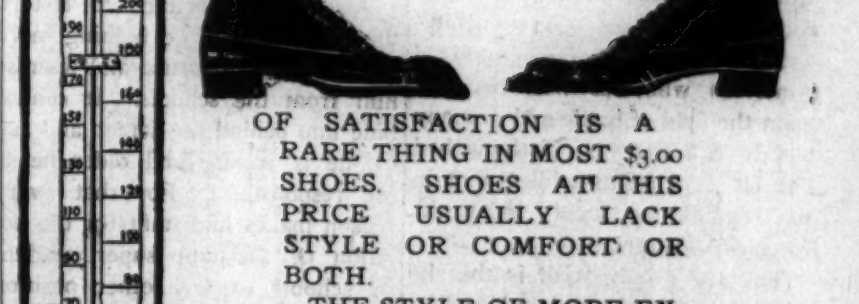
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THE BEE

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SENATOR FORAKER.

If Diogenes were living now and in search of an honest man he would have no trouble in finding him in the person of the distinguished Senator from Ohio, Senator Foraker.

In his letter to the Republicans of Ohio, found in another column of The Bee, Senator Foraker manfully, eloquently and concisely defines the issues and lays down his platform in no uncertain language. Senator Foraker is the kind of man the American people want. He is the kind of man in whom the American people can confide. He has made a noble fight for human rights and civil liberty. He didn't make the fight in the defense of these soldiers on account of their color, but because they were dismissed from the army in dishonor and without trial by jury. They were prejudged and sentenced in defiance of equity and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. His disagreement with the President was manly. He was not vicious. But, in a manly way, he discussed the law. His letter to the Republicans of the State of Ohio, who endorsed him as a presidential candidate and for Senator, is sufficient proof of the confidence his constituents have in him. If his loyalty to his constituents had been doubted and his patriotism to his country questioned, Senator Foraker would not have received the unanimous endorsement of the great Republican party of his native State. It pays to be honest in everything, and it pays to be honest with your friends in particular. Honest men will succeed no matter what their enemies may think of them. If Senator Foraker is nominated for president, he will be elected, because in him the Americans have confidence.

The long political career of Senator Foraker has been as an open book. He has not dodged behind issues or measures. He is one true American who has won his way upon the field of battle and in many bloody conflicts he distinguished himself as a brave soldier, and in the republic he stands today the foremost statesman.

The Bee's only wish is that he will be justly rewarded for his life-long work in defense of human rights and civil liberty.

THE NEGRO IN BUSINESS.

There are evidences of the good Prof. Booker T. Washington is doing to make the Negro a factor in the country. No matter what his faults have been and may be now, the organization of the Negro Business League has taken the Negro from active participation in politics to that of material progress. Instead of making politics the direct object of Negro citizenship, politics is an incident and in every State in the Union the Negro is scheming how to earn money and make himself a business man and business factor. It was Dr. Washington who first instilled into the minds of colored Americans the importance of establishing business enterprises.

Look, if you please, at the progress the Negro has made in business in the city of Washington.

He no longer looks to the prejudiced white man for accommodation in drug stores, grocery establishments, restaurants, eating saloons, and the like. In the medical profession he is on a par with his white competitor. In law he gets his share of business.

Dr. Washington should be commended for this great business organization that has been and is now such a benefit to the Negro.

Go where you may, you will see the Negro doing what his white brother is doing. He is getting there, and the credit is due to that man who has made the Negro in business a factor. Does he not deserve our gratitude? Is there any gratitude in the Negro? If there is, The Bee suggests a national testimonial to Booker T. Washington by the Negroes of America. Let such a testimonial take place in May of 1908 at Convention Hall.

Who will second the motion of The Bee?

FAVORITISM IN THE SCHOOLS.

The two recent appointments in the public schools, colored, the son of Dr. Montgomery in the Normal School and Mrs. Wilkerson, a married woman, whose husband is employed in the Government, over Normal School graduates who have been waiting for appointments since September, should be immediately investigated by the Board of Education.

Is this favoritism in the public schools to be continued? Are deserving teachers and Normal graduates to be ignored and outsiders to be appointed in their stead because someone happens to have the ear of the superintendent? Why were these two appointments made? Why were the Normal School graduates ignored? It is about time that this favoritism in the colored schools should cease. There are about fifteen or sixteen eligible Normal School graduates whose parents have toiled and made sacrifices to educate their children, and for what? Deserving young men and women have succeeded in graduating from our Normal School, cast aside and others with less ability, but because they have influence, have been appointed to positions that rightfully belong to these Normal graduates.

Upon whose recommendation were these appointments made? These are cases for Congressional investigation.

THE BRUCE REPORT.

The special committee that was appointed by the President of the Board of Education to investigate Roscoe Conkling Bruce reminds The Bee of what the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina. Temperance (?) advocates don't know the sentiment.

The Bee is inclined to believe the committee can do nothing more than to convict Bruce and dismiss him from the schools. It cannot hide him behind the screen and say O, he is young, and older heads are responsible! For that very reason makes him unfit for the position of assistant superintendent of schools or any other position in the public schools, and the people demand his removal.

His usefulness in the schools, the Board of Education must admit, is at an end. Information reaches The Bee that Mary Church Terrell, Prof. Kelly Miller and a few others domiciled at Howard University, with H. C. Tyson, of North Carolina, Dr. Francis, and a few others, have appealed to certain members of the Board of Education to overlook and forgive the indiscretion of this young upstart and transfer him to the vacant supervising principalship. If he is unfit for assistant superintendent he is unfit for any other position in the schools.

Ninety thousand colored citizens will not be satisfied with the retention of Bruce in the schools. Mary Church Terrell to the contrary notwithstanding. This is not an age for whitewashed reports.

THE NEGRO IS PECULIAR.

That the Negro is a peculiar animal The Bee must admit, and it must agree with Dr. Booker T. Washington in his methods to civilize him.

This declaration does not apply to every Negro, but more to the so-called educated Negro. The educated Negro is more vicious than those who haven't had the opportunities that have been accorded to those who have been for years under the master's lash. The more that the Negro is abused, thrashed and killed, the more he seems to love and appreciate his oppressors. He so soon forgets his benefactor, with but one exception, and that exception is that you can't pull him away from the Republican party. He will become angry for a moment. That anger leaves him, and then he is willing and ready to return to his master and receive the same old thrashing in the same old way.

If the Negro could be taught to rebuke and repudiate those who oppress him he would succeed.

Dr. Washington has the right idea of educating the Negro. That is, the masses. There are some who can be taught and appreciate the higher classics, the arts, and sciences; but the masses should be given industrial education. The Negro lacks manhood more than anything else.

IS CHANCELLOR ILL?

The Board of Education adjourned last Monday afternoon to yesterday (Friday) on account of the illness of Dr. Chancellor.

Just how sick he is no one seems to know. The Board should send a physician to the residence of Dr. Chancellor and have him examined. This delay could last until the terms of certain members' expire, and then he would be master of the situation. There should be no delay in settling Chancellor's case as well as Bruce's case. Both should go at the same time.

LOCAL BUSINESS LEAGUE.

We should have a local business league in this city that will be a factor among the colored citizens. Let us be up and doing. Idlers never succeed in anything. Call the fragments of our business league together and let it be reorganized. Let every colored business man in the city become a member of it. Get a move on you, gentlemen.

SENATOR FORAKER ACCEPTS.

Continued from first page.
have issued the call for the next Republican National Convention, I shall, as heretofore announced, formally request the State Central Committee to embody in its call for the next State Convention a requirement that all delegates to the convention shall be chosen by a direct vote of the Republican electors of the State at duly authorized primary elections, held in accordance with the statutes applicable thereto. Very truly yours,
J. B. Foraker.

The session of sorrow and memorial services of the Morning Star Lodge, No. 40, Improved, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, assisted by Forest Temple, No. 9, Daughters of Elks, was held at True Reformers' Hall on Sunday evening at 7:30 p. m. A large crowd was in attendance. The musical selections were well rendered and very highly appreciated by the large audience. Mr. G. B. F. Overton acted as master of ceremonies. Addresses were made by the Exalted Ruler, Dr. H. J. Williams; Mr. W. H. Walker, past Exalted Ruler and founder of the lodge; Attorney L. M. King, Dr. C. C. Stewart and others. The following is the eloquent tribute paid by Dr. C. C. Stewart to his departed brethren:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Sisters and Brethren—I am glad to see so many present here tonight to pay the last sad tribute to our departed brethren, who in the midst of their great and good work of usefulness were stricken down by the cold and unrelenting hand of death. It clearly demonstrates the fact that death reigns in all portions of time and knocks alike at the door of the hovel and the portal of the palace. It feelingly teaches us what mere shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue. But, however short a man's life may be, there always gathers about it something of love and sympathy, and when it is gone some fond hope or ambition perishes. But though death has deprived us of their services, it has not taken away the result of their labor. For life leaves the body, and the body is borne to the ground, from whence it cometh; but fruits fall to the earth and

decay, but never a fruit that did not leave its seed; or never a life that did not leave its example. The Son of Man's life goes down, but the star of his example remains fixed in the firmament. All that is mortal of our departed brethren lies in the cemeteries on the outskirts of our city. Loving hands will strew flowers there. These will fade and wither away, but the monuments they have erected by their generous



deeds to Morning Star Lodge will survive forever. No more will we hear their friendly voices in the lodge room or amidst our scenes of pleasure and pride. But ever will they be with us in spirit, giving us the grasp of friendship and brotherly love. When the bright luster of an active mind has been dimmed by age, we feel that nature has claimed its own after the zenith of capacity has been reached; but we stand in awe in the midst of death when its icy touch silences lips that have pleaded so recently in the eloquence of strong manhood, or when its withering breath falls to the bier a man who but yesterday seemed busied in ceaseless activity. As friends, as brethren, as citizens, as husbands and as men, and in every relation of life, their influence was elevating and for good. As the wind that sweeps over a bed of violets and roses bears on its wings their fragrant perfume, so does a pure life carry with it its fragrance of noble deeds, exemplary virtues and Christian graces. But such a life is no barrier to the fell destroyer, and, yielding to its power, our brethren fell; then gave their names back to the lodge again, then slept in peace. O, peaceful be the repose for those who sleep. For the beautiful flower, scorched by summer's sun or blighted by autumn's frost, it withers and apparently dies; but it does not die; it only falls to sleep in the lap of winter and will bloom forth with a new and grander glory when the springtime cometh. So it is with our departed brethren; they have only fallen to sleep on the bosom of our Saviour, there to await until the Father awakes them to the joys of an eternal life. With great satisfaction we review their character, so strong in its structure, so complete in its appointments, so polished in its finish. It seems to me, brethren and friends, that the example left by such men and the lesson taught by it is of higher value to the lodge and the world than all the earthly prizes which ambition, wealth, place and power can win. These may sway mankind for a time, but in the balance held by the hand of the Great Judge on the last day will weigh but as a feather against integrity, virtue and piety. It is a pleasing faith that God has planted in the human heart; the germ of an unending progress, and that in His own time it will unfold a charity strong enough to paralyze the ambitions of men for earthly honor. For after all our destiny is decay. To know our end is the lesson of life, and life in its entire analysis is but a lesson. Its preface the cradle; its finale the grave. Dust to dust, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, is the idiom of earth voiced by the shroud, the coffin, and the grave. To that Voice, dear ones, we are listening tonight as it comes from the graves of our departed brethren. It also comes from the grave of mother, father, sister, wife, and brother, our children, sweethearts, and other loved ones. I wonder how many are there here tonight saying to themselves that perhaps their names may soon be written in the journal of death. It is not the all of life to live nor all of death to die; but when we contemplate the life of a good Christian soldier, when he is so patient in sickness, so beautifully calm and triumphant in death, and not exclaim, O, let my life be like his; let my life end like his. Ah! what a sweet reward of a well-spent life, and how consoling in all our sorrow we can picture our beloved brethren led by thy heavenly host while going home to die no more. In conclusion let me say we hope to meet them there, for tonight they are waiting for us at the river. They are watching at the shore to once more give us the grip of friendship and brotherly love.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord. Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O, Zion."

The pastor and officers of the Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, Sixth street between L and M streets northwest, feeling grateful to the people for their prayerful and sacrificial co-operation, desire to extend to each and every member, friend and the public in general an invitation to pay a visit to the above-named Church at least once, and every

service if possible during the week beginning December 2 and ending December 9, 1907.

It is our purpose to reach if possible every man, woman and child, who has in any way been connected or interested in the welfare of our Zion.

Aside from the blessings to accrue from the mental and spiritual association, it is also purposed to give every individual an opportunity to contribute something of their earthly substance, in order to equip the church for a more substantial and far-reaching usefulness among the people generally.

This is "Home-Coming Week" with us, and all of our friends are asked to let us hear from them during this week, either in person or by correspondence. The services will begin Monday evening, December 2nd; preaching by Rev. L. C. Sheaf; music by the choir of his church. Tuesday evening, December 3rd, preaching by Rev. George W. Lee, of Vermont Avenue Baptist Church; music by the choir of his church.

Wednesday evening, December 4th, preaching by Rev. M. W. D. Norman, of Metropolitan Baptist Church, accompanied by the choir of his church.

Friday evening, December 6th, preaching by Rev. Walter H. Brooks, of Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, accompanied by his choir.

Sunday, December 9th, will be Founders' Day. An effort will be made to have present Sunday morning, every family connected with Galbraith Church, at which time a sermon will be delivered by Bishop G. W. Clinton, A.M., D.D. At 3 p.m. there will be Founders' Day exercises, program for which will be arranged later. At 8 p.m. sermon by Bishop J. W. Smith, A.M.

Rev. S. L. Corothers and the Board of Trustees and Leaders earnestly pray the co-operation of the members and the friends in this effort.

Trustees—Edward Greenleaf, chairman; Henry Smith, treasurer; George C. Scurluck, secretary; Chas. Lively, John C. Dancy, Hoffman Bolton, John Scott, James A. Davis, Benjamin Williams. Leaders—Frank Sescow, Jacob Fenderson, Osborn L. Lee, Thomas Hawkins, Edward Wells, Benjamin Williams, Wm. Anderson, Frank Spriggs, Charles Lively, William Graham, Charles Neal, John Lane.

In order that we may keep a record of all who attend, and the contributors, the following committee has been appointed to look after the same:

Frank Wells, Mamie A. Tapscott, James A. Davis, Grace L. Addison, Maggie Janifer, Clara Brooks.

VISIT TO FREDERICK.

From the Frederick Hornet.
W. Calvin Chase, Jr., associate editor and business manager of the Washington Bee, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Arabella Chase, and his sister, Miss Beatriz L. Chase, called upon us Monday, and inspected our nest and plant. It was the mutual greeting of the Hornet and the Bee. It is predicted that the lion and wolf shall lie down together, what's the matter with hastening on the prospective day by the fraternizing of similar things? And the verdict too on all sides says "It was good to be here."

From the Frederick Hornet.
We are in hopes and asking here Editor Chase Jr., Mrs. Arabella and Miss Chase for their "cuts" in connection with the write-up they deserve for their very able entertainment they gave here at Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the guests of Mrs. Elyah Davis while here.

THE NEGRO'S OPPORTUNITY

(Booker T. Washington in the Southern Workman.)

No man or woman of our race with education needs to wait for an opportunity for service. Every part of the country has need for those who can perform all kinds of work. Tuskegee and Hampton men and women are a privileged class in this respect. We have the privilege of serving our own race and have an opportunity to lift it up, as it were, from the very bottom. The more I observe conditions in the South the more I am convinced that in an increasing degree we should make an effort not only to perform this service to our own race, but to perform also the service to the white people about us of letting them know the work that is being done for our own people in their midst. It is pathetic that so many of the Southern white people, those who should know most about it, know, in many cases, least of what is going on among our people as a race. Perhaps any other people with their environment, with their past, would be just as hard to reach, would know just as little about what is taking place about them; but I feel that it is one of the duties of institutions like this and of the graduates who go out from such institutions to get hold of the white people and bring them in contact with what our people are doing. Very often we take too much for granted. My experience teaches me that when people are brought in contact with what is being done they become friends and supporters of the work. I know you hear much that is of a disappointing nature. No individual need hide the fact that there is much that is hard,

much that is unjust, much that tends to discourage and dishearten us, but we must keep our hopefulness.

HOW THE COLORED PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON RAISED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN TWENTY-SIX DAYS.

(By Booker T. Washington, L.L.D.)

Principal of Tuskegee Institute.)
Some time ago Mr. John D. Rockefeller offered to give \$25,000 toward the erection of a Young Men's Christian Association building for the colored men of the District of Columbia, on the condition that they would raise an additional \$25,000. The required sum and something like \$50,000 more was raised in less than a month, in twenty-six days, to be exact. The story of the campaign to meet the requirements of Mr. Rockefeller's gift is an important chapter in the history of the colored people of Washington. It shows their ability to act in an organized capacity and illustrates a disposition which, I think, is increasing among the members of my race in every part of the country to unite to help themselves.

The first attempt to establish a Young Men's Christian Association for Colored Men in Washington was made in 1904. A group of some twenty men, representing various occupations and different religious denominations, composed the first organization. During the first year they added some six hundred members to the organization. With this number of active workers they decided to erect a building, one that would be adequate to meet the wants of the city's largest Negro population in the United States, and a building at the same time appropriate to adorn the Capital of the Nation.

They secured the services of Mr. Lewis E. Johnson, secretary of the association at Buxton, Iowa. Buxton is a Negro mining camp, which has been converted into a model town, largely through the influence of the Young Men's Christian Association at that place, and to the control exercised over the community by Mr. Johnson through the association. Mr. Johnson obtained leave of absence for three months, and took charge of the Washington campaign. He was assisted by J. F. Moorland, one of the three secretaries of the colored department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The central association had offered to give one-third of the \$25,000 necessary, provided the colored men of Washington would raise the other two-thirds, but Mr. Moorland and Mr. Johnson made up their minds that the whole sum should be raised among the colored people. They spent two months in preparation. They began by sending out letters and making addresses urging all members to attend Sunday meetings. Then they secured a store room in a building at the corner of Twelfth and V streets, owned by the True Reformers, a colored fraternal organization. This is where they made their headquarters.

Lists of names were made out, embracing every vocation in the community, from business and professional men to day laborers. These names were classified, placed on properly prepared cards, with the amount which it was estimated that each individual could and should give.

While this work was going on at the headquarters a remarkable series of meetings for colored men were being held Sunday afternoons. Frequently the talks were illustrated by stereopticon, showing the growth of the Young Men's Christian Association and the character of its work. At the end of the first month two committees were chosen, a Citizens' Committee, with a prominent physician, Dr. J. E. Shadd, as chairman, and a Young Men's Committee, with Benjamin Washington, a teacher in the Manual Training School, as chairman. These committees met separately, each preparing its own plans of campaign, an effort all of the preliminary work had been completed two joint meetings were held. Then the canvass began.

The Young Men's Committee divided itself into teams, each with a captain. A generous rivalry at once sprang up among the different teams, each seeking to accomplish more than the other in the work in hand, and they were all united in their desire to outdo the Citizens' Committee.

In order to stimulate interest a chart was designed and hung on the wall, upon which was recorded every day the amount raised by each one of the teams and by the Citizens' Committee.

A large clock was devised with a dial four or five feet in diameter, which showed every hour of the day the amount of money that had been raised up to that time. This was placed in a window with a strong light to illuminate it at night. A thermometer was constructed to show the total amounts raised every day. A careful report was kept of each day's work, the names of the people visited by the canvassers, and the amount of their subscriptions. As the canvass progressed the enthusiasm grew. At one public meeting subscriptions amounting to \$1,000 were obtained. Henry W. Chase, an employee of the

(Continued to Page 5.)



Mr. A. Bennette made a visit to his home in Tennessee a few days ago.

Miss Estelle Horston, who has been confined to her home some weeks by sickness, is slowly improving.

Miss Alice F. Smith, an attaché of the Terminal Railroad office, Richmond, Va., who was here visiting, has returned to Richmond.

Mr. Ambrose has returned to Nashville well pleased with his visit to this city.

Misses Harris and Costin of Baltimore spent several days here last week with friends.

Mrs. Louisa Martin, of Cleveland Place, is still very sick at her home, and her family and friends are solicitous about her.

Messrs. Archie Thomas and John Day of the University spent Thanksgiving Day with their parents in Baltimore.

Miss Mabel Williamson's visit to Philadelphia was to her parents.

Editor Roscoe C. Simmons, of the National View, New York City; Mr. Gilchrist Stewart, of New York, and Dr. S. G. Holmes, of Arlington, Va., were in the city last week. Mr. Simmons left for his home in the South. Dr. Holmes, who is one of the leading physicians in Virginia, left for his home, and Mr. Stewart remains in the city on legal business.

Attorney J. Wellford Holmes and Mr. G. William Frazier, of Pittsburgh, Pa., passed through the city last week for Jamestown, Va., where Mr. Holmes was booked to make two speeches.

Ex-Recorder H. P. Cheatham, of Littleton, N. C., and Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of Durham, N. C., passed through the city for Philadelphia, Pa., Tuesday night. Mr. W. P. Dabney, of Cincinnati, Ohio, editor of The Union, is in the city.

A BRILLIANT MARRIAGE.

A marriage of much interest to many Washingtonians was solemnized at the residence of Mr. William H. Bruce, No. 2035 Seventeenth street northwest, November 27, 1907, at 7:30 p.m. The bride was Miss Laura Louise Bruce, the daughter of William H. and the late Regenda S. Bruce. The bridegroom was Mr. Amphion Glenn, of Oberlin, Ohio, and a teacher of languages in the M Street High School.

The house was tastefully decorated with palms and chrysanthemums. Rev. Francis J. Grimké, of the Fifteenth-St. Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Oscar Mitchell, of St. Mary's Episcopal Church. The wedding march from Lohengrin was played by an accomplished pianist and sung by a number of young ladies and gentlemen, and announced the entrance of the bride party. The bride entered the parlor with her father, by whom she was given in marriage, and was met at the chancel by the bridegroom, attended by Assistant District Attorney J. A. Cobb, as best man. The bridegroom and his attendants wore full-dress suits. The bride was handsomely gowned in white duchesse satin, made in the Empire Princess style, and trimmed with rose point lace. Her veil was of tulle and fastened with a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and Bride roses. The maid of honor was Miss pale-blue chiffon cloth. She carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. Miss Carrie Lee, Miss Nina Grimké, Miss Jennie Waring, Miss Jessie Parks and Miss Lizzie Howard were the bridesmaids. They wore gowns of lavender, pink, yellow, blue and green chiffon cloth and carried bouquets of chrysanthemums. The ushers were P. M. Bruce, W. Bruce, P. Peters and O. Fearing. After the ceremony the guests were served in the dining room, which was decorated with palms and chrysanthemums.

Mr. Charles F. M. Browne served the salads, ices and bride's cake.

The presents were very handsome, costly and numerous, consisting of silver, cut glass, china, pictures, rugs, bed and table linen.

Among some of her handsome presents was a beautiful opera cape from her stepmother, and a pink silk and lace petticoat from Miss Carrie Lee, the bride's cousin; silver knives and forks from the Bruce family, and a silver tea service from the Silence family; a hand-some pink satin comfort from Mr. Frank

Glenn, a silver chocolate service from the bridegroom's sister; and a number of other costly presents from relatives.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION NOTES.

The closing week of the Exposition was one of enthusiasm. The last three days of the week the attendance was greatly augmented, Thanksgiving Day being by far the greatest of them all, on which day there were present in the Negro Building three thousand.

The three days' conference in the Negro Building was perhaps the most in the building, not alone because of the enthusiasm displayed by the speakers, and the general interest taken by all, but it was inspiring to see the old fathers and mothers who were present in the audience rise to give actual experiences of hard-pressed conditions during the days of servitude, and then to contrast those conditions with what they gathered from the exhibits in the Negro Building.

Though the days of the conference were cold, yet a number came out to witness the exercises, the question of discussion being "The Past, Present and Future Conditions of the Negro." The principal speakers were Major R. R. Moton, of Hampton Institute; Bishop A. Walters, Prof. R. Kelser, Rev. C. H. Williamson, Lawyer T. C. Walker, Prof. C. H. Johnson, Wilberforce, Ohio; Dr. J. T. Jenifer, Baltimore, Md.; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Thomas J. Calloway, Giles D. Jackson, and William Isaac Johnson. Old plantation songs were rendered, as they were sung in days of slavery, by members of the audience. The occasion was indeed one which all enjoyed.

Many have congratulated the management of the Negro Exhibit upon the neat and clean appearance the Exhibit presents after having been open to so many visitors. Most of the exhibits appear as free from dust as they did the first day they were received.

At twelve o'clock Saturday night President Tucker pressed the button, putting out the electric lights and closing the Exposition, reciting the advantages that have come from the Exposition, and the chances for it reopening next year.

The Executive Committee of the Negro Exhibit met November 30 to formally close up all matters pertaining to the exhibits. Chairman Calloway says, "No matter what the financial conditions of the Exposition as a whole are, the Negro Exhibit will not fall into the hands of receivers, and has sufficient funds to reship the exhibits and meet all demands."

HIGHEST AVERAGE MADE BY COLORED MAN.

Made Best Grade Before State Board of Pharmacy in Examination in Which Were Sixteen, Three Being Negroes. From the West Virginia Advocate.

That the Negro wants only a fair field and no favors in any contest of brain or brawn has been again demonstrated. On the 9th of October the State Board of Pharmacy held an examination in this city of those desiring to practice that profession in the State. There were sixteen candidates, three of whom were colored. Of these, six passed—four white and two colored, the highest average by far being made by B. P. Brownley, in charge of the Gem Pharmacy of this city, whose average was 93.1-2. The other successful applicant of color was W. B. Gray, who also registered from Charleston.

In speaking of the papers submitted to them for grading, Dr. Walter C. Price, the local member of the board, who made out the examination, spoke in the very highest terms to an Advocate reporter of Mr. Brownley's work. His papers, he said, were neat, well written and showed a mastery of the theory and practice of his profession possessed by but few of those who have had many more years of experience. One day was devoted to the examination, beginning at nine in the morning and ending about five in the afternoon, with a short intermission for lunch. Before each recess Dr. Brownley was the first to hand in his papers, and this haste was perhaps responsible for his not having made an even higher average.

The success of Drs. Brownley and

Gray adds additional luster to Howard University, Washington, D. C., from the pharmaceutical department of which they graduated in the class of 1907, and each is being heartily congratulated by his friends and acquaintances for having made such a good showing for himself and race.

The others who passed were—C. Y. Abbotts, Louisa, Ky., and Edward Gray, Moundsville, W. Va., registered pharmacists; J. A. Landon, Pocahontas, W. Va., and F. J. Demshock, Keystone, W. Va., assistants. It is reported that Dr. W. B. Gray will locate at Huntington.

GONE WEST.

Dr. Clarence A. Wright, son of Mr. Thomas H. Wright, of the Department of Justice, and a graduate of the Medical Department of Howard University, and who recently passed a most creditable examination before the medical Board of Examiners of the District, has gone to Kansas City, Mo., where he will open an office and will be associated with Dr. T. C. Unthank, assistant municipal physician of said city.

JAMES W. GRAY.

There is no place in this city that has a better reputation for first-class service than Gray's, Pennsylvania avenue near the National Theater. This is one of the most popular resorts in the city, where any lady may go to be accommodated with the best in the market. Mr. Gray has with him Mr. Washington Wood, known as the old, reliable, and his son, who is popular among the boys. Go to Gray's if you want the best in the market.

ATTORNEY HOLMES ENTER-TAINED.

Attorney J. Wellford Holmes, a former Washingtonian and at present one of the leading members of the Pittsburg, Pa., bar, and for the past eight years grand secretary of the I. B. P. O. E. W., on his return from Norfolk, Va., where he was the orator of the day at the memorial exercises of the Norfolk Lodge, I. B. P. O. Elks of the World, was the distinguished guest of several of his friends at the Academy Cafe Wednesday afternoon. The menu was served in courses, which consisted of Blue Points on half shell, consommé soup, quail on toast, salad, coffee and cigars. Among those present were Past District Deputy of Morning Star Lodge, No. 40, I. B. P. O. E. W., L. Melendez King; District Deputy, Samuel E. Jones, and Exalted Ruler Dr. Harry J. Williams, Dr. W. Bruce Evans and Mr. W. Calvin Chase.

Sunday evening, December 1, at eight o'clock was the time appointed for the memorial exercises of the Elks.

Accordingly they assembled at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church to listen to a most eloquent sermon by Dr. J. H. Welch, the pastor, whose discourse upon the basic principles of the Order was most instructive and appropriate.

Dr. E. D. Wiliston, the medical director of the Order, made a short talk explaining the history and principles of the Elks. His address was pleasing and timely, and served to show to the public the proper status of the Order. The Elks are becoming a power in this community, and an organization that will merit the commendation of the people.

The eulogy was delivered by Mr. B. L. Gaskins, the brilliant young attorney of the District Bar. Mr. Gaskins deserves special commendation for his well-prepared and scholarly address.

The Elk Quartette was one of the features and the rendition of the numbers was simply perfect. To be appreciated one must hear. The Elk soloist is a baritone of wonderful range of voice.

Impromptu addresses were made by the guests present. The occasion was a most delightful one.

At the meeting of the Crispus Attucks Association Monday evening the following officers of the association were elected: President, Dr. W. S. Lofton; vice president, Stewart M. Lewis; second vice president, Willis J. Smith; third vice president, James H. Coleman; recording secretary, J. C. Burris; financial secretary, James A. Payne; assistant financial secretary, W. L. D. Wilkinson; treasurer, James W. Jones; sergeant-at-arms, Alexander Trimble; assistant, Edward Hollins; chaplain, Horace Barnett.

Members of the Board of Directors—W. E. Sandford, Charles Mason, James R. Bell, R. H. Nugent.

Booker T. Washington has been invited to deliver an address before the Merchants' Club of Boston, Mass., on the evening of December 17. This is one of the strongest and most wealthy clubs in the country.

THE COLORED Y. M. C. A.

Continued from 4th Page.

Government Printing Office, gave \$500. Mr. Chase was born a slave, a plain, simple, unassuming man, who has saved his wages and invested his capital until he is now well-to-do. Having no family, he has now he thought this, as he says, "a fine investment for his money." Another young man, a teacher, gave \$200. At the end of four weeks the sum of the

XMAS GOODS

At Wholesale Prices

Manicure Sets, Combs, Brush and Mirror Sets, Comb and Brush Sets, Infant Sets in Pyralin, Stag horn, Ebony and Silver, at 49 cts. to \$10.50.
All Foreign and Domestic Perfumes at cut prices.



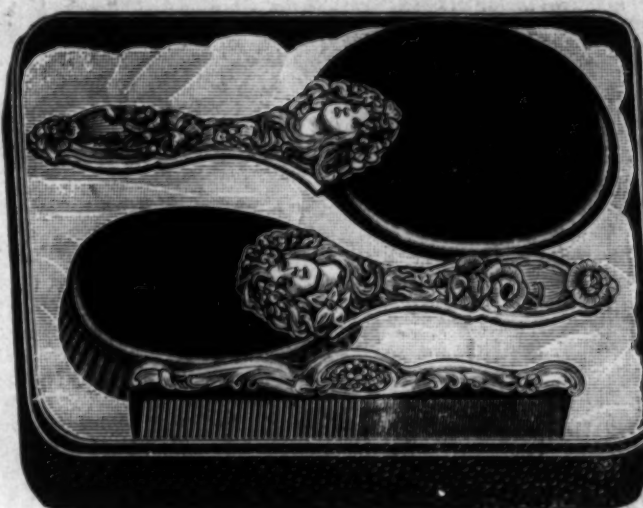
This Handsome Silver Manicure Set and Toilet Set Combined; 15 different articles.

Just the thing she would like. Jewelers ask

\$25 to \$50. Bring this ad. and we will give it to you for \$13.98.



\$4.00 Toilet Set.
Round French Bevel Mirror.
Our price, \$2.48. Bring this adv.



\$10.00 Toilet Case; a dream of the jewelers' art. Their price, \$10 to \$15. Our price, \$4.98.
Comb and Brush Set.



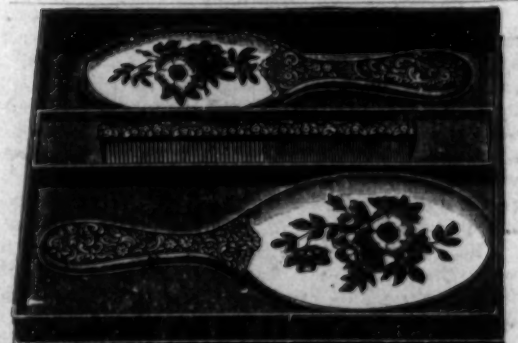
\$6.00 Comb and Brush Set; very fine. Our price, \$3.79.
Bring this adv.



\$7.50 Comb and Brush and Mirror Set; a phenomenal value. \$3.68. Bring this adv.



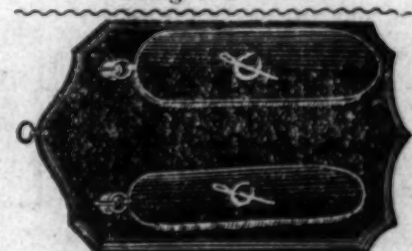
Handsome Toilet Set, Silver; French Bevel Mirror. Jewelers ask \$5.00 to \$8.00. Our price, \$2.98. Bring this adv.



Silver Toilet Set. Jewelers ask \$3.50. Our price, \$1.98. Bring this adv.



\$5.00 Comb, Brush and Mirror; good bristle; full length comb. Special, \$2.23.
Bring this Adv.



Hall Set, very handsome. Jewelers ask \$5.00. Our price, \$2.98. Bring this adv.

People's Drug Store

824 7th St., N. W., just above King's Palace.

subscriptions amounted to \$31,000. At the present time it has reached the sum of \$45,000. About one-half of this money has been paid in. With this money a lot has been purchased at a cost of \$9,000. It is now proposed to raise the amount of money to be expended on the land, building and equipment to \$100,000. Part of this sum will undoubtedly be furnished by the central association. It is believed the rest of that amount can be obtained in Washington. With this sum it will be possible to erect a building that is in every way adequate and architecturally beautiful. It should be a monument to the good will of the people of Washington and to the self-sacrifice of the colored

people. I should do wrong if I left the impression that the white people of Washington were not interested and had not aided in the raising of this money. The committee in charge was composed of both white and colored men. President Wilbur P. Thirkield was president. Many others were generous in the aid they lent to the enterprise. The erection of such a building, so largely through the efforts of the colored people themselves, will have a far-reaching influence for good in the community. One prominent business man has tried to express the thing in figures; he said, "This is worth a million dollars to the city."

The success of the effort to build a

Christian Association in New York and in Washington has encouraged other cities to attempt the same thing. Kansas City, I am informed, has during the past summer raised \$10,000 for a colored Y. M. C. A. building in that city. It is believed that other cities, North and South, will follow the example of Washington and Kansas City. Meanwhile the generous enthusiasm which united all classes and all denominations in the effort to accomplish this good work has created a spirit of co-operation and a sense of solidarity among the colored population of Washington which will be of lasting good both to them and to the city.

Tuskegee, Ala.

FOR THE WINDOWS

THEIR TREATMENT AND CARE IN WINTER.

After Being Properly Cleaned, a Preparation Can Be Applied That Will Keep Them Free from Frost and Steam.

Before cleaning windows, remove all the dust. If the paint requires cleaning do this first, taking care not to scrub, as this removes both paint and dirt.

Varnished wood should be rubbed with a piece of chamois leather wrung out of cold water, and then polished with a soft duster.

For cleaning windows some people use ammonia in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a gallon of water, but the work can be performed quite as efficiently and much more quickly by using clean water and two good chamois leathers, one for washing the glass and the other for polishing it.

See that the wash leathers are quite clean, and do not make the glass so wet that the water drips from it.

Have plenty of clean water and change it frequently. Dip the chamois in this and rub the panes, taking care that the corners are not forgotten.

Wring the cloth tightly and go over the surface of the glass a second time. Polish with the other wash leather.

Linen or cotton cloths should not be used, as they frequently leave pieces of down on the glass, especially if used when the latter is not dry.

A window cannot be properly cleaned when the sun is shining on it. During frost the least touch of the hand is liable to crack the glass.

To keep the windows free from frost apply a little glycerine on a dry duster, and a brilliant polish will be the result. This is also excellent for preventing windows from steaming if rubbed on inside of the glass after the windows are cleaned.

If a little kerosene oil is added to the water used for cleaning purposes it will prevent flies from settling on the window, and has the additional merit of giving a clear and brilliant polish.

The brightness of the window panes gives an air of cheerfulness to a house; if these are smeary and dirty one often finds that the housewife is careless and neglectful in other details of household management.

In order that an objectionable view may be shut out, dissolve some epsom salts in hot water and make it as strong as possible. Then wash it over the glass while hot with a brush. It will soon cool and deposit the salts in a crystalline form on the window, and when the water has evaporated the panes will be found beautifully frosted.

The windows must be quite covered with the liquid and care must be taken that it does not run or the pattern will be spoiled.

Savings in Old Clothes.

Run a basting thread of contrasting color under your velvet ribbon or folds on wash dresses and when dress is washed your basting will show you just where to sew your ribbon on again without the trouble of measuring all again. Embroidery or handkerchiefs which have an open-work edge can be made stronger by crocheting a row of single crochet around. Old dress skirts which are worn around bottom or are too short can be made into petticoats. Wash, cut into a gored pattern (five or seven gores), get some lining to match, put ruffles around bottom, and you have a nice, warm underskirt.

Cucumber Pickle.

A very simple rule for cucumber pickles, which is well worth trying, as it entails very little trouble, is to pare and slice two dozen cucumbers and one dozen small onions. Sprinkle them with salt, and allow them to drain well in a colander. Then place them in a bowl, adding one quart of vinegar, one cup of olive oil, one-quarter of a cup each of black and white mustard seed, one teaspoonful of celery seed, and one-quarter teaspoonful of powdered alum. Mix thoroughly and seal in pint cans.

Cucumber Relish.

To four dozen large cucumbers add one dozen green peppers, two ounces each of white and black mustard seed, three dozen white onions, half a dozen red peppers, and one ounce of celery seed. Chop fine; sprinkle with salt, and let it stand overnight. In the morning drain well and boil three quarts of vinegar, one pound of brown sugar, and the spices together. Pour over the cucumbers and put in air-tight jars.

Onion Soup.

Into a baking dish put a pound of meat in slices, in layers, upon two sliced onions, two sliced carrots, two ounces of rice, and a pint of whole peas that have been soaked overnight. Cover with a gallon of water, put pan over dish and put into hot oven four hours. The result is delicious.

Add Apples to Grape Jelly.

In making grape jelly one will find that a rich flavor may be obtained by adding eight good sized apples to one basket of grapes. By using three-fourths sugar to one cup of juice jelly will keep longer and not turn to sugar.

Dress Baby on Table.

A small kitchen table or sewing table is a great help in dressing and bathing baby if it is padded and then covered with a removable cover of heavy cotton flannel lined with rubber sheeting.

JOKE ON "UNCLE JOE" CANNON.

Smokes a Cheap Cigar Under the Impression It is a Fine One.

Washington.—Senator Hemmway, of Indiana, than who there is no one closer to Speaker Cannon, told one of his good stories about the speaker on his recent visit to Washington.

"The speaker prides himself on his ability to pick out a good cigar," said the senator. "In fact, his own great weakness is for a good cigar and he will spend 25 cents for a cigar any day and economize by buying a cheap hat. Back in the fifty-seventh congress, when Mr. Cannon was chairman of the house committee on appropri-



JOSEPH G. CANNON.

tions, I was in the house restaurant one day taking lunch with several other members of the committee. After lunch I offered to buy cigars all around and stepping up to the cigar counter picked out a box of large cigars that looked good and told the boys to help themselves. I fully expected to pay 50 cents for three of them, at least, and was greatly surprised when I called for the bill and found it was only 50 cents for 12—six for a quarter cigars.

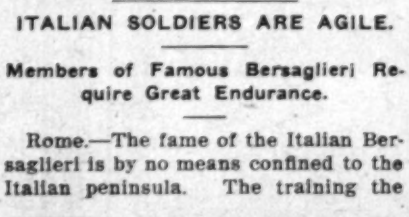
"I naturally made no outward comment about the cheapness of my purchase and inwardly hoped that no other member knew what I had done. In fact, I was greatly embarrassed and kept a weather eye on the whole party, expecting somebody to become sick any minute. We wandered back to the committee room and sat there smoking several minutes before 'Uncle Joe' came in.

"When he did finally join us I, of course, instantly proffered him one of the cigars. He took it and was soon wrapped in silence and cigar smoke. Presently he turned to me and said: 'Jim, this is certainly a fine cigar, one of the best I ever smoked. Where did you get them?' I told him downstairs in the restaurant. Calling the committee messenger to him, he handed him a crisp new one dollar bill and told him to get a dollar's worth of the same brand for him. You can readily imagine how he looked when the messenger came back with a whole box full."

ITALIAN SOLDIERS ARE AGILE.

Members of Famous Bersaglieri Require Great Endurance.

Rome.—The fame of the Italian Bersaglieri is by no means confined to the Italian peninsula. The training the



Training the Bersaglieri.

men in this famous force are subjected to is of the most extraordinary character.

Every one of the many drills in physical exercises has been devised with the sole idea of making the men in the corps nimble, quick and daring. They are known as "The Black Devils of the Italian Army" and date from 1836, when they were organized in the Sardinian army by Gen. la Marmora.

There are 12 regiments of the Bersaglieri, and their particular business is as sharpshooters.

It requires some endurance to be a member of the corps, for even when they are used in maneuvers the tactical movement is nearly always made in the mountains, where their exercises in vaulting, turning somersaults and walking greasy poles stand them in good stead.

In the picture they are shown climbing poles with their bicycles strapped to their backs. The wheels used are specially designed for their work, being so arranged that they can be folded and thus more easily carried on a march across difficult mountain passes where bicycle riding would be impossible.

The corps is particularly mobile and, being composed of excellent marksmen, is a particularly valuable asset of King Victor Emmanuel's army.

MEALS FOR SUNDAY

HOW THE DAY'S LABOR MAY BE LIGHTENED.

Light Breakfast, Fairly Substantial Midday Luncheon, and Chafing Dish Supper Are Sufficient for Family's Needs.

There is much to be said in favor of a light breakfast on Sunday morning and a midday luncheon, or dejeuner, with a not chafing dish supper at night. The dejeuner can be as satisfying at a dinner and yet consist of such dishes as make it a formal breakfast or luncheon. The things for it can be prepared largely the day before.

Of course, it is not like the American breakfast, with cereals, but with fish, chops, cutlets, salad and dessert.

Supposing that a tomato soup comes first in cups, and then sliced chicken laid around some stewed mushrooms. With these potato chips or potato croquettes. Then an apple and celery salad with cheese crackers, and any kind of nice jam with crackers and coffee. The soup may be made the day before and reheated, and the chicken likewise. There is only the trouble of either making the potato chips or reheating some, or making the croquettes. Baked potatoes would answer, or those glazed in slices. Apple and celery salad is soon made.

In short, such a meal need not make excessive work.

Here is a good menu for a supper for any benevolent object where facilities for cooking a full dinner are possible:

Cream of Celery or Tomato Soup.
Boiled Fish. Egg Sauce.
Roast Beef. Sweet Potatoes.
Onions.

Or instead of the beef course:
Fried Oysters with Chicken Salad.
Desserts should be a choice of
Mince Pie, Apple Pie, Pumpkin Pie,
or Ice Cream and Cake.

This menu, with the introduction of an apricot ice and the substitution of puddings for some of the pastry, is a typical Philadelphia menu, and was served here recently at a table d'hote restaurant, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

The puddings were tapioca and brown betty. Many of these things would be donated for a church or hospital or prepared beforehand. This would leave the finishing of the celery soup or the reheating of the tomato soup, the roasting of the beef and cooking of the potatoes and onions and oysters, and making of the tea and coffee. Salad and pastry could be brought there ready for use.

Should this menu be used for a home on some of the approaching holidays, then something the same idea of previous preparation could be followed. If the beef course be adopted and the fried oysters and chicken salad omitted, then serve a plain lettuce salad after the beef or serve coleslaw with it. Where given the apricot ice was brought on between the fish course and the beef, so as to refresh the palate, and not to have the apricot ice come too close to the ice cream of the dessert.

Southern Maple Cake.

Melt two cups of maple sugar and let it become partly cool, add one cup of honey, one and one-half cups of buttermilk in which has been dissolved a level teaspoon of baking soda; add a pinch of salt, a scant cup of butter, two well beaten eggs, flour to make a stiff sponge, spices to suit the taste, one cup of citron and one dozen plums (halved). Dredge the fruit well with flour and add it after the sponge has been thoroughly beaten. Add one cup of preserved gooseberries or currants; pour two inches deep in a pan lined with buttered paper and bake in a slow oven.

Italian Potatoes.

Boil the potatoes and mash in the usual way. For each quart of potatoes add four tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, four of grated cheese, beaten yolks of two eggs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, and salt to taste. Have the potatoes very hot, add the other ingredients and beat to a foam. Lastly add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and beat again. Pile on a platter, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake in a quick oven until the top is a delicate brown.

Grape Jam for Invalids.

Wash the grapes and take out the pulps. Place the pulps and skins in separate vessels and cook until tender. Put through a colander and get rid of the seeds. To each pint of pulp allow one pound of granulated sugar. Allow another pound for each pint of skin. The juice must be pressed thoroughly out of the skins. Put pulp and juice and sugar together and boil until thick. Add the skins and boil two minutes. Put into jars and seal.

Convenient Floor Mop.

Pad well with old flannel the sawed-off end of a broomstick. Tack over this a piece of silkoline to make a thick, loose brush (about four yards). As there is no lint on it, this makes the finest cleaner imaginable for hardwood floors and baseboards. It is easy to use, no trouble to shake dust out of, and when really soiled it takes only a few minutes to wash and dry.

Potato Entree.

Slice thin three medium sized raw potatoes into a baking dish, slice one medium sized onion, put in a layer of potatoes mixed with the onion, a few cracker crumbs, cover with cheese sauce. Do this until dish is full, then pour over all a little milk; bake slowly one hour.

THE COMING ELECTION.

How the District Will Be Divided.

The District of Columbia will be divided into twenty-two districts, as follows:

First District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the city of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District—All the part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N, between Fourteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west.

Tenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District—All that part of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol and Eighth streets west.

Eighteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street and Eighth street west.

Nineteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District—All that part of the city of Washington south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-first District—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty-second District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

Filling.

Boil three cups of granulated sugar with a pint of water until a drop hanging from the tip of a spoon threads in the air. Pour while hot over the whites of three eggs whipped to a standing froth. Whip until you have a thick cream and stir in gradually a cupful each of seeded minced raisins and chopped pecans, with five figs that have been soaked soft in lukewarm water, then wiped dry and minced.

Favorite Pea Soup.

Get two pounds of fresh spare ribs and one small veal bone. Put in a cheese cloth so as to prevent from straining. Pour just enough water to cover meat, add one quart of fresh peas and one small carrot, cut in dice. Boil slowly. As it boils down, take meat out. Add one quart of fresh milk. Let it come to a boil. Garnish with chopped parsley and serve.

Mocha Tart.

Mix together five eggs, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one cup of flour sifted five times and two tablespoonfuls of Mocha extract. Split the cake and put the following filling between and on top: One pint of whipped cream, two tablespoonfuls of Mocha extract and sugar to taste.

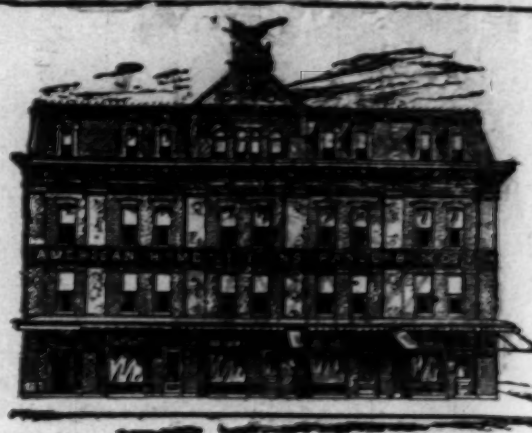
German Coffee Whip.

Place two tablespoonfuls of unground coffee in a pan and brown it. If already roasted, heat until hot, stirring all the time. Turn at once into one pint of rich, cold cream with two tablespoonfuls of fine sugar, and stir a minute. Let it become cold; remove the coffee, and whip to a stiff froth.

Wm. Cannon,

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WOMEN'S GUIDE.

A NEW PAMPHLET BY MRS. MARY J. BOLTON — ITS CONTENTS.

Birth and early life of the authors.

A word to the young girls and mothers.

The man who is little protection to his family.

Color line among Negroes.

A word to the better class preachers.

Why married people don't stay together.

A talk to the mother of good character.

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So it straightens kinky or curly hair that it can be put up in any style desired without using any heat.

It is the only safe preparation known to us to make kinky or curly hair straight, without using any heat.

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REMARKABLE PATIENT

LIVER C. PERRY, A MOST UNIQUE CRIMINAL.

Train Bandit, Blind Through His Own Act, Refuses to Wear Clothing or Eat Prison Fare and Is Fed Through a Tube.

New York.—Blinded by his own hand, living for four years without eating food or wearing outer clothing, Oliver Curtiss Perry, whose train robbery exploits in 1892 started the country by their boldness and novel methods, is declared by insanity experts to be the most remarkable patient in the state hospital for the criminal insane.

Perry declares he will never take a bite of food or wear a stitch of clothes while he is in the Dannemora hospital, and Dr. North, Townsend and McDonald, his physicians, believe him. Since November 19, 1903, Perry has received nourishment through a tube, not because it is necessary but simply because he has determined to rather than to eat the regular prison fare.

The prisoner is classed among the insane, but he declares he has a motive for his actions. His refusal to be fed and to feed himself in the fashion customary in Dannemora is not a mania, he argues, but is merely a bit of stubbornness aimed at what he describes as unfairness, and he adds that the taking of food and the wearing of clothes will establish his sanity in the opinion of experts and get him transferred to a regular prison where he will eat solid food and clothe himself. He objects to being treated unfairly, he says, and this is the basis for his strange actions.

His action in blinding himself, in his inexplicable self-torture, he ascribes to another motive. His family had deserted him, he says, and he wanted them to come to see him. He assumed that his father would see the reports of his strange action and would hasten to his cell. Days passed without bringing his parents to his



Perry in His Prison Garb.

side and he completed the painful task of blinding himself which he had only partly accomplished on his first attempt.

Only 42 years old, in the prime of health and strangely enough gaining in strength until he has become as sinewy as a trained athlete despite his peculiar regimen, Perry gives indication of long life. Seated in his cell, partly covered with a blanket, he told a reporter his reasons for his acts.

"It is the greatest regret of my life that I blinded myself," he said. "I fired up a machine which when heated dropped two sharp pointed weights into my eyes. I had taken opium until the pain was deadened, and when I woke up I couldn't see at all. A little light came into them, however, and when my father still failed to come to me I decided to complete my blindness. This time I put an electric light bulb, crushed it up small and rubbed the pieces into my eyes."

"That left me entirely blind, but I never heard from my father, and now I am cut off from sight of the world. I don't see why they won't let me go now. I could not do anything criminal if I got out, and all I could hope for would be to go away somewhere and make a living by selling pencils or trinkets like other blind men."

For weeks prior to November 19, 1903, Perry had complained of the food that had been given him, and as a climax he declared that if certain things were not included in his menu he would starve himself to death. His threat was not taken seriously, but when 11 days passed and he still adhered to his determination artificial means were resorted to. Since then all his food has been administered through a rubber tube. His weight had decreased from 180 to 120 pounds, but the loss has since been made up. A week after he stopped eating, Perry tore his prison suit to shreds, stripped his shoes to pieces, and announced that until a suit of respectable cut and texture was given to him he would wear none. Since then he has worn neither coat nor trousers, and nothing more than a blanket has covered his shoulders. When that protection he uses only on cold days.

No man ever succeeded in walking the way when he was looking another

VETERAN ON LONG WALK.

E. P. Weston Now on Way from Portland, Me., to Chicago.

Portland, Me.—Edward Payson Weston, father of the long walk and apostle of out-of-door exercise, is now, at the age of 69, on a pedestrian journey from this city to Chicago.

Bishop Leighton Coleman, who is 70, has just finished a ten days' jaunt through two states and has returned to his duties strengthened and vitalized by the exertions of his trips.

Such performances as these by men of advanced years have again called the attention of all to the manifold advantages of the old-fashioned heel-and-toe walking, with shoulders well



E. P. WESTON
Weston in Walking Attire.

braced back and lungs inhaling the life-giving country air.

No better example of the value of his own teachings exists than does Edward Payson Weston, who in the last four decades has walked in public a distance equivalent to passing three times around the world.

He is hale and hearty, and, thanks to his lifelong habits of moderation and sane living and abundant exercise, is now, in his old age, walking from Maine to the great lakes.

That he is able to undertake such a feat at his age is due to the training of a lifetime, for six days in the week he walks from ten to 20 miles and thus keeps his muscles in condition for sustained efforts at pedestrianism.

Mr. Weston stands five feet and eight inches in height and weighs when in condition for his walking trips 140 pounds. He is spare and wiry in build, although he could hardly be called thin. His gait shows his abounding vitality, and the clearness of his eyes and the steadiness of his gait reveal the athlete.

A STEEPLE JILL.

English Girl Who Is a World Beater at Chimney Climbing.

London.—Having received no replies to her challenge for a steeple or chimney climbing competition with any girl under 18 years of age, Lydia Akiens, the 15-year-old Leicester girl steeple-jack, claims to be the "champion girl steeple-jack in the world." Lydia recently climbed and walked



Near the Top of a Tall Chimney.

around the top of a 150-foot chimney. She thinks little of accomplishing a feat the very thought of which would cause thousands of men to shudder. Arrangements are being made for Lydia to climb a chimney near Liverpool which is over 400 feet high, and one of the tallest in the country. On this occasion her ascent from start to finish will be recorded by the bioscope.

A Pertinent Question.

"You favor the theory that Mars is inhabited?" "Yes," answered the professor. "It has been the subject of some of my most interesting articles." "But do you favor it as a scientist or as a literary man?"

HERKIMER IN BRONZE

STATUE OF GENERAL RECENTLY ERECTED IN NEW YORK STATE.

Revolutionary Hero Once More on Battlefield of Oriskany—Is Shown with Pipe in Hand Directing His Forces.

Herkimer, N. Y.—The bronze statue of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer of revolutionary fame which has recently been erected here represents the general with his leg shattered by a bullet, seated on the stump of a tree directing the American forces in the battle of Oriskany. The sculptor is Burr C. Miller. The piece was on exhibition in the salon in Paris this year and was the only one of 400 pieces in bronze to receive honorable mention.

Gen. Herkimer was at the head of 800 hastily recruited militiamen and volunteers, most of them his friends and neighbors, who set out in July, 1777, to take relief to Col. Gansevoort and his 750 followers in Fort Schuylers. St. Leger's forces had marched up the St. Lawrence on the Canadian side, crossed over at Oswego valley, passing through the Mohawk valley, were investing the fort. St. Leger's forces consisted of 800 white men and 1,000 Indians, the latter under the command of the famous Brant, head of the Six Nations.

Gen. Herkimer sent word to Col. Gansevoort of the relief that was coming and asked that a sortie be made from the fort when the relieving forces came up, so that the enemy's attention might be distracted.

When he got near the fort Gen. Herkimer waited for the signal from Gansevoort. It didn't come, and his young recruits began to chide him for the delay. He refused at first to risk the sacrifice of life which he knew an advance with his 800 men would entail.

He continued to wait, but the remarks of some of his officers and soldiers became more insulting. They accused him finally of the face of being a coward and a Tory. The end of it was that against his better judgment he gave the order to advance.

St. Leger had heard of his arrival and had sent a detachment to inter-



Herkimer Statue at Herkimer, N. Y.

cept him. As the militia advanced in hasty march through a wooded ravine near Oriskany the British regulars in ambush at the other end and the Indians on both sides opened fire. The rear guard of the Americans was cut off from the main body and was dispersed.

Early in the conflict Herkimer had his horse shot from under him and a little later a bullet shattered his left leg just below the knee. When his friends urged him to leave the field he replied:

"No, I will face the enemy." He ordered the saddle removed from his fallen horse and had it placed on a stump near by. Seated on this, with the wounded leg, which had been hastily bandaged, hanging from one side, he issued his orders and received the reports of his subordinates.

With his friends and neighbors falling on all sides of him, and suffering agony himself, he coolly took his tinder box, steel and flint from his pocket and lit his pipe. The statue shows him with the pipe in one hand, while with the other he is directing his forces.

His coolness infused new ardor into the men. They fell to fighting the Indians and British in their own fashion from behind rocks and trees, and finally, aided by a sally from the fort, they forced the attacking party to retreat. About one-third of the militia fell on the battlefield and many more were carried into captivity.

Herkimer was carried on a litter to his house, 35 miles away. The amputation of his leg was badly done and he died ten days later. In his last moments he called for a Bible and read to those about him the psalm beginning:

"O Lord, rebuke me not in thy wrath, neither chasten me in thy hot displeasure." The base of the statue is a boulder from the battlefield of Oriskany.

This Gray Old World.

A certain young man was once permitted to make the world over to suit himself; the world and all that in it was.

And when he was done, he stood back and surveyed his work and exclaimed: "A paradise! Ah, truly, a paradise!"

But at the end of a week he was found dead and the verdict of the coroner's jury was that he had been bored to death.—Puck.

Women are happiest who are willing to share in the reflected glory achieved by their husbands to which they have contributed sometimes.

ONCE RAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood Now Living Practically in Retirement.

Washington.—The only woman ever a genuine candidate for the high office of president of the United States, and the first woman admitted to the practice of law in the United States courts, is Mrs. Belva Ann Lockwood, now living practically in retirement at Washington.

The accompanying picture is from a portrait of her as she appears today.

She was born in western New York, in Royalston, Niagara county, October 24, 1830, being the second of five children.



MRS. BELVA LOCKWOOD.

ren. She taught the district school at 14, and later attended Royalston academy.

In 1848 she was married to Uriah H. McNall, a farmer, who died in 1853.

Left without funds, she taught school for two years, and then entered and was graduated from Genesee college. She was preceptress in two or more schools of considerable standing, and in 1866 went to Washington, where she taught until 1868.

There she was married to Rev. Ezekiel Lockwood, who died in 1877.

In May, 1873, Mrs. Lockwood had graduated from the National university law school at Washington. Over her admission to the bar of the supreme court there was a bitter contest, but she won, as she did in the later fight for entrance to the court of claims.

She built up an extensive and profitable law business, and in 1884 was nominated by the equal rights party of San Francisco for president of this country. She accepted, and made a most creditable and astonishingly strong fight. She was also a candidate at the next national election.

Mrs. Lockwood is still a very active member of the international peace bureau, and occasionally practices law, but has virtually retired.

WHITE MICE ON BRITISH FLAG.

Novel Design Adopted by Submarine Branch of Navy.

London.—The submarine branch of the British navy has recently adopted for its exclusive use a novel flag of a design hitherto unknown to the College of Heralds. The pennant is of three colors—red, blue and yellow—representing the three submarine depots of Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham, and is divided into four



FLAG OF BRITISH SUBMARINES.

quarters. In one division appears a submarine and in another three torpedoes, while the other two are adorned with white mice. The right of these little animals to a place on the flag may be a little puzzling to the lay mind, but, as a matter of fact, no submarine ever goes to sea without some of these creatures on board. They are extremely sensitive to the presence of gas and their actions enable the slightest leak to be stopped in time, thus preventing accidents.

Strictly Business.

"Young man," said the old gentleman as he shuffled into the parlor, "I believe—in fact, I know—that you and my daughter are rapidly edging toward matrimony."

"It is true, sir," replied the poor but otherwise honest youth, "and while I am obliged to confess that it will have to be a case of love in a cottage, still I—"

"That's all right, young man," interrupted the stern parent. "Love in a cottage is the true ideal of happiness. You have my consent—"

"Oh, thank you, sir!" exclaimed the young man.

"Upon one condition," continued the old gentleman, "and that is, you must be able to show me the deed for the cottage. Good-night, young man."

Cars Kill Many People.

Coroner Harburger of New York, has compiled figures which show that the city's trolley cars kill one person every fifteen hours. He ascribes this enormous death rate to the lack of means for properly controlling cars.

MORSE DOWN AND OUT

RISE AND FALL OF PROMINENT WALL STREET FIGURE.

Wrecked by Recent Financial Flurry—Organized Gigantic Ice Trust Which Made Its Stockholders Wealthy.

New York.—Charles W. Morse, who a few years ago went from Maine to New York with but small capital and in a short time humiliated the great captains of industry of the metropolis by gaining control of a dozen or more banks, and becoming the owner of acres of real estate and sales of rich stock, not to mention his connection with the ice trust and his great consolidated steamship lines, is completely down and out. He was eliminated from the banking field of New York recently by the clearing house committee, and the great steamship lines of which he was the brain and push are to be reorganized with Morse left out of some of them at least.

Morse was born at Bath, Me., in 1856, the son of a tow-boatman on the Kennebec. After graduating from college, he returned home to find his father's business grown to considerable proportions. Morse, Sr., having a big fleet of up-to-date tugs, and "on the side" were excursion barges, natural ice plants all up and down the river. Young Morse was installed as bookkeeper, but the field was not large enough for him, and he left home for New York, where he began by speculating in ice by the cargo, in hard pine lands, in hard pine cargoes, in "pieces" of schooners and steamers and tugs.

Then followed the big fleet of ocean carriers and tugs and the ice interests were constantly expanding both on the main rivers and the coast, and in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington fields as well.

Nine years after Morse went to New York there was but one ice company of any importance, and at the head



CHARLES W. MORSE.

of that company was Charles W. Morse. Mayor Van Wyck and several other politicians were interested in the company, and it made vast wealth for its stockholders, one year clearing more than \$1,500,000.

Then Morse became a banker. The Garfield National bank was his parent institution. In time he dominated a chain of banks all up and down Broadway.

In the banking business he became associated with F. Augustus Heinze, of the United Copper syndicate, and when the United Copper syndicate hit Heinze, Morse, who is said to have sold 17,000 shares of United Copper, thus showed the weakness of the syndicate and, it is believed, caused the smash which resounded around the world and for a time threatened to cause a financial panic.

Then followed the action of the clearing house committee. Morse was promptly eliminated from the following institutions, his resignations being demanded by the committee:

Resigned as vice president and director of National Bank of North America, Garfield National bank, New Amsterdam National bank, and as director of Mercantile National bank, Fourteenth Street bank, New York Mortgage & Security company, New York Produce Exchange bank, Van Norden Safe Deposit company and Van Norden Trust company.

Immediately came the actions which forced Morse out of two more of his strongholds, the Consolidated Steamship lines and the American Ice company. A plan for the reorganization of the ice company has been drawn up whereby Morse will have no further control in its management.

Morse is therefore completely down and out, and his former associates, the Heinzes and Thomases, blame him for the collapse of their copper corner.

There are reports that J. P. Morgan & Co. and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad have entered the affairs of the shipping combine with powerful influence. Thus was fore-shadowed the possibility of a greater combine, including the Morse companies and the New Haven road's marine lines, to control the entire American coastwise shipping trade of the Atlantic and the Gulf.

German Railway Stations.

Nearly all railway stations in Germany are equipped with restaurants, and as a rule the restaurant is the only waiting room.

GREAT IRISHMAN COMING.

Sir Anthony MacDonnell to Visit United States.

New York.—Sir Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, permanent under secretary for Ireland, is on his way to the United States, but just what his mission to this country is, is known only to himself. It is safe to conjecture, however, that it is to explain to the Irish leaders on this side of the water why he has failed to get Ireland home rule and a land act that would turn the property of the land owners over to the peasantry. These were the aims he had in view when he entered



SIR ANTHONY MACDONNELL.

his present position under Mr. Wyndham.

Not only was he a staunch Roman Catholic and home ruler, but an intense radical as well, and the conservatives writhed in horror at the idea of their leaders making MacDonnell virtual dictator of Ireland. For Mr. Wyndham was not a strong man, while Sir Anthony is strength personified. He had learned in India how to take the land from the big land holders and return it to the people. Before accepting the office he stated his views to Mr. Wyndham and insisted upon a written pledge that he should have a free hand. Immediately he set to work to make himself solid with the Irish people. He won the support of the clergy, he manipulated the police in a way that won him the affection of the people who regard the police as their natural enemies, and he traveled the whole length of Ireland to plead with rapacious landlords not to evict helpless tenants.

It was not long, however, before the torres of the old school raised a howl against the unlimited power given to Sir Anthony, and Mr. Wyndham had to drop out after the reading of the agreement in parliament. This made no difference to Sir Anthony, for he remained in his office under Mr. Long, who succeeded Wyndham, and was as much of a power as ever. The party papers denounced the under secretary and all his works, but the government still retained him. It found itself in the position of the man who had a bear by the tail—he couldn't hold on and he dare not let go.

When the Balfour government was defeated Sir Anthony remained as the adviser of the liberal government. Mr. Bryce became his chief and at the same time his tool. Mr. Bryce was no more successful than either of his predecessors, for the Sinn Fein movement, which sought to separate Ireland by strictly legal means, had grown up and was working at cross purposes with Sir Anthony. Prof. Bryce gave up and Mr. Birrell took his place. Sir Anthony advised the "devolution" bill, which the Irish people, investigated by the Sinn Fein, refused to accept. Nor were his Irish measures more popular, and Mr. Birrell came to the conclusion that Sir Anthony was the champion of a lost cause. It came to a test of will power between a dour Scotchman and an obstinate Irishman, and the former seems to have prevailed. Hence Sir Anthony's trip to America.

Sir Anthony entered the Indian civil service as a young man. He rose to the very highest position in the service, lieutenant governor of Bengal, and subsequently governor of the northwest provinces. He did much to reform the land tenure of Bengal. It was his dearest wish to do even more for his native land, and this is why, after retiring on a pension, he accepted the under secretaryship for Ireland.

QUEER AND SLY CRIMINALS.

Journeyman Barbers Who Make Their Living by Stealing.

"There's a queer and nasty kind of criminal that we call the barber thief," said Lecoq the detective. "He is a journeyman barber who lifts your scarfpin while he is shaving you."

"These rascals have learned somehow or other to shave and hair-cut fairly well. They go everywhere in the rush season—California or Florida in the winter, Atlantic City in the summer, and so on—and there the overworked boss barber, with hands scarce, is only too glad to take them on, and to take them on without references."

"It doesn't take a clever barber thief long to make a good haul. In a day in Saratoga one of these men lifted out of millionaires' and sports' neckties diamonds and pearls to the value of \$4,000."

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON

The high Quality and Great Diversity of our Stocks Make Ours the Best Store At Which To Buy

A Beautiful Home

Is naturally the ambition of every housekeeper. Our methods of doing business make it quite possible for everyone who wishes to have a handsomely furnished one, anyway. We have an immense stock, and it contains everything needed to furnish your home as richly and luxuriously as you have set your heart upon. We handle only the most reliable grades of goods, and, whether it is medium or high priced articles you want, you can buy them here at the lowest prices, and we will gladly arrange terms that will make the paying easy. The vast assortments we show insure your finding many pieces to your liking in whatever class or grade of furniture you are looking for.

HOME Furnishings.

If You Entertain

You will be anxious to have the parlor a credit to you. We have a particularly rich assortment of Parlor Furniture — beautiful three and five piece suites, in all the newest styles of frames and upholstery. We have neat three-piece suites as low as \$20, and many exquisite ones at prices ranging from \$75 to \$125. The five-piece suites are equally numerous, and the price range equally wide. We have also many separate pieces that blend with any style of suite. Our lines of Dining Room Furniture are equally complete and extensive — beautiful Sideboards and Buffets, from \$20 to \$25 to big and extremely handsome ones at \$125 to \$150 — China Closets to price, and Tables and Chairs to match at a similarly wide range of suit every taste.

Our Bedroom Furniture

Lines contain all the newest patterns and designs, in all kinds of woods. There are handsome suites in oak, maple, mahogany, and curly birch, at prices ranging from \$20 to \$230. We show an immense number of separate pieces, too — Dressers, Princess Dressers, Toilet Tables, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, and Metal Beds. Each individual piece has been selected because of excellent design and good construction; so it is a magnificent collection you have to choose from. Our line of odd Dressers is very large, and offers you a wonderful variety of design. There are neat Dressers at \$15, and a big assortment from \$25 to \$75. Our collection of Metal Beds contains excellent patterns in enameled iron, some of them elaborately trimmed with brass, and many new designs in All-brass Beds. Stoves and Ranges, China and Crockery, Pictures and Ornaments, Portieres and Lace Curtains, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, and Mattings can be found here in the most profuse variety, and in every good grade. Nothing is lacking that you could possibly need for your home, and nowhere can you find better qualities or more equitable prices.

Carpets made laid and lined Free of Cost. No charge for waste in matching Figures.

PETER GROGAN,

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OYSTERS AND CLAMS.

Mr. J. A. White, who has been in the oyster, clam and crab business for a number of years, has enlarged his business by erecting an additional stand. If you want first-class oysters, clams and soft and hard-shell crabs you should not fail to send an order to him. He is a reliable dealer.

NEGRO PROPERTY OWNERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Negroes of Philadelphia own 802 pieces of property valued at \$2,438,675, which is an average of about \$3040 each. The largest number of properties are valued between \$1000 and \$3000, and nearly three-fourths of them are \$3000 and under. The highest single valuation is \$28,000 and the lowest a lot for \$75. Though the assessed valuation is supposed to approximate as nearly as possible the real value of the property, still, after careful comparison, I am of the opinion that the above represents an investment of between four and a half and five million dollars by the Negroes concerned. Besides the above there are about forty church edifices owned by Negroes valued at from \$1000 to \$600,000.

There are many Negroes who own real estate outside of the city. Two are known to the writer to have more than \$25,000 worth of real estate in other places, while many others own a lot or small farm outside of Philadelphia. The largest individual Negro property holder in the city owns not less than twenty-three city houses, assessed at from \$9000 to \$18,000, and own property also in New Jersey and Virginia. He was born in Virginia of slave parents, and came to Pennsylvania after he was twenty-one years of age. He has steadily built up a good business, and amassed a large amount of real estate, besides being financially interested in many of the business and industrial movements among the Negroes of the city.—Richard R. Wright, Jr., in the Southern Workman.

Our old friend, W. E. Fletcher, carrier at the Postoffice, has been assigned to day duty. He and Bill Champ have been on night duty for a long time. They are now now able to travel by daylight. (This is for the information of their friends.) Mr. Champ is the historian of the Amprion Glee Club, and one of the boys.

READ THE BEE.

Annual Christmas Annoucement



E. VOIGT

MANUFACTURING JEWELER

725 7th Street, Northwest

BETWEEN G & H

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart — and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate — so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-brac is now complete. Each individual piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow?

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

WATCHES

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Ladies' 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-karat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5.00 up.

DIAMONDS.

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment Today.

fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, \$5.00 to \$150.

Ladies' Diamond Brooches, \$5.50 to \$1,000.

Diamond Earrings, \$15.00 to \$500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, \$10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting, which we are selling at \$30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas.

Every stone a ball of fire.



F-791



D-775

Christmas Beverages THE QUALITY HOUSE

Christian Xander's

The leading house in town. The largest and best selected stock in the country. Three hundred and seven Wines, Distillates, etc. Absolute guarantee for purity and excellence. Moderate prices. No other house can compete. Greatest advantages for buying.

HOLIDAY BEVERAGES

At 909 Seventh Street. Phone, Main 274.

NO BRANCH HOUSES

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Hiring, Livery and Sale Stable.

Carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc. Horses and carriages kept in first-class style. Satisfaction guaranteed. Business at 1132 Third street northwest. Main office branch at 222 More street, Alexandria, Va.

Telephone for Office, Main 1727.

Telephone call for Stable, Main 1428-5.

OUR STABLES IN FREEMAN'S ALLEY.

Where I can accommodate 50 Horses.

Call and inspect our new and modern stable.

J. H. DABNEY, Prop., 1132 Third Street N. W.

FOR RENT

Gentlemen who wish nice, large, airy sunny rooms with all modern conveniences, furnace, baths, etc., apply at 1911-4th St., N. W.

FOR SALE

Attractive Capitol Hill home on avenue near park; all improvements and conveniences; brick and stone; six large rooms; \$1,300 cash, \$3,500 at five per cent; in exclusive white row. R. McPherson, 1358 B street southwest.

FOR RENT

Nicely furnished room with or without board. No. 1742 Fourteenth street northwest.

A. H. Underdown, 1742 14th St. N. W.

FOR RENT

Three or four large, cheerful, sunny rooms; modern conveniences; one furnished, three communicating. Inquire, The Bee Office, 1109 Eye St.

Rooms — Furnished or unfurnished; bath, gas, furnace heat, and gas range; all modern improvements. Apply 1831 Fifth Street Northwest.

Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, mechanical tools, furs.

Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale. 361 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

Read The Bee.

Sheriff's Royal Crown COTCH Whisky
— a pure Scotch Whisky, imported direct in the wood. Selected for its taste and quality above the finest Scotch bottling.
\$1.50 full qt. 75c. full pt.

COLE & SWAN, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,
No. 1514 14th St., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Choicest jewelry of every kind, To suit the most fastidious mind; With taste and skill combined, The best and finest you will find.

O'Sullivan's FINE OLD NECTAR RYE WHISKY BLEND
BOTTLED BY F. O. SULLIVAN, 1250 SEVENTH ST. NORTHWEST.

LEGAL NOTICES.
W. C. MARTIN, ATTORNEY.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.
Holding a Probate Court.

Noti 14690. Administration.
This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the estate of Louise Coleman Robain, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November, A.D. 1908; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 14th day of November, 1907.
James H. Coleman, 1637 Vermont Avenue Northwest.
Attest—James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Wm. C. Martin, Attorney.

J. A. WHITE. STANDS
Nos. 216 and 218 Ninth street northwest. Families supplied with Oysters, Clams, Crab Meat, Hard and Soft Crabs. Everything guaranteed to be fresh and delivered

HOLLY MOUNT PURE RYE WHISKY.
Sold Only By
JOHN F. MEENEHAN,
14th St. and Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone N. 1166.

W. S. RICHARDSON, DRUGGIST.
316 4 1/2 Street, S. W.
A stitch in time saves nine. At this drug store are all the freshest drugs, choice perfumes and toilets. Before going to the Jamestown Exposition get your toilet articles at this store and save money. Soda Fountain open the year round.

RICHARDSON'S, PURE DRUGS,
316 4 1/2 Street, S. W.

THE F. E. GREEN CO.
818 19th St N. W. Washington, D. C.
Dyeing, Cleaning and Pressing.
J. Henry Foster, Manager.
Gentlemen's Neckties Cleaned and Pressed, 5c.
Silk Hats Ironed, 20c.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.
Overcoats Cleaned and Pressed, 50c, 75c.
Raglands Cleaned and Pressed, 75c.
Pants Cleaned and Pressed, 25c.
Coats Cleaned and Pressed, 35c.
Vests Cleaned and Pressed, 15c.
Overcoats Dyed and Pressed, 75c, up.
Raglands Dyed and Pressed, \$1.00, up.
Pants Dyed and Pressed, 50c.
Pants Cleaned and Pressed, 25c.
Vests Dyed and Pressed, 35c.

CLUB MEMBERS.
Suits Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired \$1.50 per month. Each week SUIT called for and delivered the same day. Not responsible for goods left over thirty days.

PRICE LIST FOR LADIES.
Skirts Cleaned and Pressed, Plain, 50c.
Skirts Cleaned and Pressed, Plaited, 75c.
Skirts Cleaned and Pressed, Silk, 75c, up.
Waists Cleaned and Pressed, 50c, 75c.
Short Coats Cleaned and Pressed, 50c.
Long Coats Cleaned and Pressed, 75c, \$1.00.
Skirts Dyed and Pressed, Plain, 75c.
Skirts Dyed and Pressed, Plaited, \$1.50.
Silk Skirts Dyed and Pressed, \$1.00, \$1.50.
Waists Dyed and Pressed, 75c.
Short Coats Dyed and Pressed, 75c, \$1.00.
Long Coats Dyed and Pressed, \$1.00, \$1.50.
Blankets, \$1.00, \$1.50. Portieres Dyed or Cleaned, \$1.00, \$1.50.
Our Dressmaking and Repair Department is at your service. Suits steam cleaned, \$1.00.